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U.S. Irritated With France  
Over Afghanistan 'Shifts'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT) — The United States has criticized France for what it called rapid shifts in policy toward the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Reflecting the Carter administration's irritation over Paris' decision to attend a meeting in Bonn to coordinate Western response to the crisis, a high State Department official yesterday said, "I would characterize the reaction of the highest levels of the administration as one of puzzlement."

The official said that the French seemed to be trying to leave an impression that the United States was trying to press its allies into the joint talks starting on Feb. 20. In reality, the official said, the West has been trying to get up the meeting and choose the date.

Furthermore, he said, the United States was deeply concerned that the French action would give an exaggerated impression of Western unity to the Russians at a critical time. "We are also puzzled by the rapid shifts in the French position," he said.

Giscard-Schmidt Talks

The State Department official noted that earlier in the week, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing agreed with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany in a joint statement warning that the intervention in Afghanistan was "unacceptable and creates grave dangers for the stability of the region and for peace."

Friday, France said it would not attend a meeting that was not of a nature "to reduce international tension."

"Despite the French statement, in our conversations we have found a recognition of Western interests involved in the Afghan situation," the official said. "These Western interests are in the area itself and also in the importance of a unified Western response as part of deterrence elsewhere."

The official said that contacts were continuing with the allies and he did not rule out the scheduling of another meeting, or more likely a series of sessions by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance individually with prime ministers. Mr. Vance is to arrive in Bonn Feb. 20 for talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Position on Olympics

Mr. Vance traveled to Lake Placid, N.Y., late yesterday to present the International Olympic Committee with Washington's case against holding the Olympic Games in Moscow this summer because of Afghanistan. The issue of participation in Moscow has also become a sore point within the alliance, with Europeans arguing that the United

States has taken a strong position without having consulted adequately with its allies.

According to the State Department official, the West Germans took the lead in arranging for Mr. Vance to meet with French, British and Italian foreign ministers at one meeting.

The assumption in Washington is that the French government, trying to keep to a middle course between denouncing the Soviet military move and not appearing to be giving up on the possibility of détente, has had to swing back and forth to keep a balance.

What is troubling to the U.S. officials is that the Europeans — and the French are not viewed as unique — do not see the strategic threat to the West posed by the crisis as does the United States.

President Carter and his top aides have warned that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan has raised questions about the security of the Gulf area, and the United States has called on the West Europeans to make military moves along with the United States to bolster the security of Pakistan and other nations.

So far the reaction has been disappointing.

Genscher Urges Solidarity

BONN, Feb. 10 (AP) — Foreign Minister Genscher, caught in the chill between Paris and Washington, today pleaded for West European solidarity with the United States.

"European-American solidarity must also prove itself in the Olympic question," Mr. Genscher said, reiterating West German policy. "We expect from the U.S.A. solidarity in Berlin, we shall not refuse it in the Olympic question."

But Mr. Genscher again stopped short of announcing full support for a Games boycott.

2d Soviet Flight Arrives in N.Y.

Without Consent

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP) — An Aeroflot flight carrying the Soviet contingent to the Winter Olympics landed today at Kennedy Airport, ignoring an agreement it made not to use the airport without arrangements for handling the airline's baggage and passengers, an airport spokesman said.

The flight, one of two scheduled to the United States each week, was ordered to taxi to a remote security area until the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and the State Department decided how to handle the matter, according to Ed Franzetti, a spokesman for the Port Authority.

Last week, a similar unauthorized flight was grounded at Kennedy for 28 hours after the airline ignored recommendations to bypass Kennedy and land at Dulles Airport near Washington. Dulles is operated by the federal government; Kennedy is a private facility.

Fighting Continues in Northeast

U.S. Group Visits Embassy in Tehran

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Feb. 10 (Reuters) — A group of American radicals spent more than four hours at the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran today but did not see the American hostages held there.

The group discussed the Iranian revolution with the militant students occupying the U.S. mission while their fellow countrymen, only a few yards away from them, spent their 59th day in captivity.

Meanwhile, fighting continued today in the northeastern city of Gonbad Kavus between revolutionary guards and local Turkoman guerrillas. Hospital sources said 15 people were wounded.

At least eight guards have been killed in the clashes which the government says were sparked by counter-revolutionaries.

Since the fighting started, in northeastern Iran just south of the Soviet border, during the weekend of Feb. 22, more than 100 were killed and more than 100 wounded, an Iranian newspaper and Tehran radio reported.

Bomb Explodes Under Campaign Convoy

Mugabe Escapes Assassination Attempt

By Caryle Murphy

SALISBURY, Feb. 10 (WP) — Guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe narrowly escaped injury today when 80 pounds of remote-controlled explosives were detonated under a convoy of cars taking him to the Ft. Victoria airport in southern Rhodesia.

It was the second apparent assassination attempt on the head of the Zimbabwe African National Union since he made a triumphal return one week ago after almost two years in exile. Last Wednesday, a grenade was thrown at Mr. Mugabe's house in Salisbury.

Meanwhile, the British governor, Lord Soames, today took his first initiative against one of Mr. Mugabe's parliamentary candidates under measures the British executive announced last week to fight the intimidation of ZANU aspirants. Mr. Nikola has been banned from campaigning.

This action can only further exacerbate the bitter relations between Mr. Mugabe and the British colonial administration that are keeping a transition period to independence in a state of tension.

Volatile Atmosphere

More than anything else, today's attempt against Mr. Mugabe's life illustrates the volatile war-torn atmosphere in which the Rhodesian campaign is taking place. It also hints into relief the delicacy of the as-fire agreement attained under British auspices in December.

Mr. Mugabe's death would almost certainly result in the departure of his 17,000 guerrillas from a assembly points where they were gathered under the truce terms.

Mr. Mugabe was on his way back to Salisbury after holding a campaign rally in Ft. Victoria. As his convoy drove up to the airport, the explosive material, placed in a large drainage pipe under the paved road,

was detonated by a switch about 90 feet away, Kees said.

Former ZANU party members were taken to the hospital with minor injuries and shock, police said. One vehicle was damaged, witnesses said.

A police helicopter was in the air over the scene within minutes but no arrests have yet been made. Mr. Mugabe earlier had canceled a rally and press conference at a local tourist site because of security fears.

Through a spokesman, Lord Soames said he was "shocked and horrified at the attempt on Mugabe's life" and had urged police to "pursue the investigation with all speed and vigor."

A spokesman for the governor said Mr. Nikola, who once compared Lord Soames to Hitler, had been prohibited from attending any public campaign function and from canvassing votes in any way because of his public statements that the war would resume if Mr. Mugabe were killed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Ex-Official Arrested in Rhodesia, Charged With Aiding Guerrillas

By Caryle Murphy

SALISBURY, Feb. 10 (AP) — Former Prime Minister Garfield Todd, a veteran white advocate of black majority rule and an adviser to Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, was arrested yesterday and accused of aiding guerrillas.

Mr. Todd said he was released from jail about an hour after his arrest on condition that he remain near his ranch at Shabeni, 180 miles south of Salisbury, and surrender his travel documents.

In a telephone interview, the New Zealand-born former missionary denied the charges against him and said that he had been told to appear in court on Feb. 22.

"How do you tell a terrorist anything?" he asked, using the term applied by Rhodesian authorities to the nationalist guerrillas. "I see many Africans and none of them is carrying a gun or wearing a label that says 'I am a terrorist.'"

"I'm working for free and fair elections. I want to see all the guerrillas come into the assembly points," Mr. Todd said, referring to reports that many insurgents remain in the bush, most of them loyal to Mr. Nkomo's rival, Robert Mugabe.

Mr. Todd, who was with Mr. Nkomo at the London talks that led to the signing of the Rhodesian settlement agreement in December, said the unstable security situation was aggravated by "16,000 auxiliary forces roaming [Rhodesia] with rifles, telling people to sing the praises of [former Prime Minister Abel] Muzorewa." He insisted that the auxiliaries — black militiamen — be restricted to their barracks.

Under the agreement, the guerrillas were required to report with their weapons to cease-fire assembly points overseen by the Commonwealth monitoring force and to remain there until general elections are concluded Feb. 27-29.

Failure to Report

Police sources said that the charges against Mr. Todd under the Law and Order Act apparently stemmed from his failure to report the visit to his ranch of an unidentified nationalist guerrilla.

The controversial act was renewed last month by the British governor, Lord Soames, giving him



Sergei Pavlov, left, Soviet minister of sport, leads his country's athletes to the official flag-raising ceremony Saturday in Lake Placid, N.Y. Mr. Pavlov reportedly has accused the CIA of trying to lure Soviet athletes at the Winter Olympic Games into defecting with promises of cash payments.

## U.S. Reports Troop Shifts

## Russia Denies Moves Near Iran

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 — The Soviet press today denounced Western reports of Soviet troop movements near the Iranian border as propaganda tricks spread by the United States.

Tass said, "The authors of a new anti-Soviet fabrication assert that

alleged maneuvers have the purpose of either political pressure on Iran or a possible Soviet invasion of that country. The only source of such misinformation is the CIA."

U.S. intelligence reports have indicated "high-level activity" by Soviet units north of the Iranian region, of Azerbaijan, officials said. Iranian Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday that the maneuvers were aimed at stopping Tehran's recent criticism of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

But the Soviet ambassador to Tehran, Vladimir Vinogradov, today assured Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh that the reports of Soviet troop movements were false, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "They assured us no danger is threatening the territorial integrity of Iran and said the news about the military movements of the Soviet Union on the northern border of Iran are not true," the spokesman said.

In another development, U.S. officials in Washington said that some Soviet diplomats around the world had been spreading word informally that the Soviet Union soon might withdraw some of its estimated 90,000 troops from Afghanistan.

Asked about the reports, the Soviet ambassador to Japan, Dmitri Polyanski, said yesterday that there might be a change in the situation in Afghanistan if the United States and China do not escalate tensions there. But he said that he had no knowledge of a report that Moscow planned to begin a substantial reduction of its troops in Afghanistan by the end of this month.

"Much depends on the United States and China," he said. "The present situation in Afghanistan can end in the near future unless the two countries try to escalate it."

The Kremlin repeatedly has said that Syria was reconsidering its decision to withdraw its peacekeeping forces from Beirut appeared to have eased tensions in the Lebanese capital today.

Sniping stopped overnight and civilian traffic intensified at dawn along the highway that divides Beirut into Moslem and Christian halves.

The leftist newspaper As Safir, known for its Syrian connections, said that the Syria's withdrawal had been put off and that its troops would continue to patrol Beirut indefinitely.

The newspaper An Nahar quoted Mahmoud Hadid, the speaker of Syria's parliament, as saying that the Syrian peacekeeping force would "redeem" in new points within Lebanon, and on all-out withdrawal was envisaged."

This coincided with earlier reports that the Syrian troops in Beirut would leave the capital — but not the country — and take up new positions in southern Lebanon to counter an offensive allegedly being planned by Israel. Israel denies that it has such plans.

Dubai Gasoline Price Up

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates, Feb. 10 (AP) — Gasoline prices in this oil-producing sheikhdom went up by 40 percent yesterday to \$1.39 a gallon. Although Dubai exports 300,000 barrels of crude oil daily, it is not refining capacity and is forced to import refined petroleum products for its own use. The latest gasoline increase has nearly doubled the price in the last year.

Vance Urges  
Replanning of  
Moscow Games

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 10 — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last night forcefully presented to the International Olympic Committee the U.S. position that the Summer Olympic Games should be moved from Moscow, postponed or canceled if Soviet troops are not removed from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

"Beyond the effects of this decision on efforts for international peace," Mr. Vance said, "we should be concerned about its consequences for the Olympic movement."

In his speech at the IOC's 82d

Annual Session, Mr. Vance said the United States considers Moscow an unsuitable site for a sports festival dedicated to peace. The United States, he said, will oppose participation by its athletes if the Games are not moved.

In Bonn, a member of the West German Olympic Committee today called for the postponement of the Summer Games. Willi Weyer said the Games should be postponed, since it was "a certainty" that Soviet troops would pull out of Afghanistan.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said: "We expect solidarity from the United States to Berlin, and we will not deny it in the question of the Olympics." His words echoed those of Defense Minister Hans Apel, who yesterday said it was unthinkable for West Germans to march into the stadium in Moscow if U.S. athletes stayed away.

Their remarks indicated a shift from the cautious line endorsed by Common Market ministers in Brussels last week, when they asked the Soviet Union "to create the conditions" to make the Games possible.

Mr. Weyer stopped short of demanding a boycott of the Moscow Games. But he clearly supported a postponement if Soviet troops are still in Afghanistan Feb. 20, the date set by President Carter for a decision on boycotting, postponing or moving the Summer Games.

Mr. Vance last night told the IOC that "the preferable course would be to transfer the Games from Moscow to another site, or multiple sites. Clearly there are practical difficulties, but they could be overcome. There is also precedent for canceling the Games. Or it would be possible, with a simple change of rules, to postpone the Games for a year or more."

"Let me make my government's position clear. We will oppose the participation of an American team in any Olympic Games in the capital of an invading nation. This position is firm. It reflects the deep convictions of the United States Congress and the American people."

Today, Monique Berlioux, IOC director, said the organization was shocked by the nature of the Vance speech, remarking, "It is the first time in the IOC's history that a political speech has been made at an opening session."

In a Lake Placid dispatch today, Tass said: "Juggling with Cold War philosophy, the secretary of state, in the name of the U.S. president — again made provocative demands to move the Olympics from Moscow or cancel them altogether." It added that the Vance speech was "another example of crude political interference in the affairs of the IOC."

Noting that doves are released at the opening of the Games to symbolize peace, Mr. Vance said that "in the view of my government, it would be a violation of this fundamental Olympic principle to conduct or attend Olympic Games in a nation which is currently engaging

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Cyrus Vance addressing International Olympic Committee.

## Digestive, Kidney Problems

## Tito Doctors Say His Condition Is Worse

By Caryle Murphy

BELGRADE, Feb. 10 (WP) — The health of Yugoslavia's President Tito, 87, has worsened since the amputation of his left leg three weeks ago. A medical bulletin issued today by his eight-man medical council reported digestion and kidney problems.

The report caused concern here because it contrasted sharply with earlier optimistic bulletins. Until now, the indications had been that Marshal Tito was recovering well from two major operations last month.

Today's bulletin, the first in three days, said that he was undergoing further treatment in his Ljubljana hospital for "digestion problems and the appearance of certain difficulties in connection with the kidney function."

Medical sources said that the wording of the terse bulletin could cover anything from minor complications to a serious deterioration. In

view of the concern with which Yugoslavs are following reports on Marshal Tito's condition, it was thought likely that his doctors would risk raising public concern unnecessarily.

The sources noted that the deterioration comes at a time when Marshal Tito remains in the post-surgical danger period. His leg was amputated on Jan. 20 after the failure of an operation a week earlier to bypass an arterial blockage.

The authorities eased public tension after the amputation by publishing pictures of Marshal Tito in a wheelchair chatting with members of his family and senior party aides. He was reported to have resumed some of his normal duties and to be taking a close interest in world affairs.

No new photographs have been published for two weeks, and reports on his condition have been scant.

His admission to the northern hospital last month sparked speculation about a possible Soviet move against Yugoslavia after his death. Meanwhile, Yugoslav officials said they were encouraged by a display of public unity perhaps unmatched since the Soviet economic sanctions against Yugoslavia more than 30 years ago.

A state of alert ordered last month, including the mobilization of army reserve units, has since been relaxed. However, in an interview with Yugoslav journalists, the chief of the defense staff, Adm. Branko Mamula, criticized neighboring countries for carrying out large-scale maneuvers near Yugoslavia's borders without informing Belgrade in advance.

He disclosed that there was some hoarding of essential food and withdrawal of foreign currency from banks during the period of initial concern for Marshal Tito's health.



Garfield Todd

the same sweeping powers Rhodesian authorities had during much of the seven-year guerrilla war.

Mr. Todd, the Southern Rhodesian prime minister from 1963 to 1968, was a vocal critic of Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965 and twice was put under house arrest during Mr. Smith's administration.



## Israel Sees No Reason to Keep Settlers Out of West Bank City

By William Claiborne

HEBRON, Occupied West Bank, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Israel's government today declared that there was no impediment to Jewish civilian settlers moving into this exclusively Arab city, but it postponed a decision on when Jewish habitation would begin.

Although the Cabinet did not say as much, today's statement set the stage for a fundamental shift in Israel's settlement policy in the West Bank and appeared to have far-reaching political consequences both in Israel and abroad.

The government long has defended the right of Jewish settlers to live anywhere in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but in practice the military governors of the occupied territories have banned settlement in urban areas populated by Palestinian Arabs.

As a consequence, all of the approximately 100 Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza are in sparsely populated rural areas, with the exception of one illegal sit-in by seven families in a former Jewish clinic in central Hebron.

### Ultras Press

The ultranationalist settlement movement, Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc), has been pressing Prime Minister Menachem Begin to reverse the military government's policy and to sponsor Jewish habitation in such West Bank cities as Nablus, Ramallah and Hebron.

The pressure intensified after the murder 10 days ago of a 23-year-old Jewish student, Jehoshua Sloma. He was shot twice at close range while walking unarmed through the crowded eastern district of this city of 50,000, the West Bank's second largest. His killer was described as an Arab youth wearing a headscarf that covered his face.

The incident had been combining his military service with religious studies at Kiryat Arba, a settlement on the outskirts of Hebron. Gush Emunim leaders immediately declared that they wanted to transform the killing into a turning point in Israel's settlement policy.

### Curfew Lifted

The military occupation government tonight lifted a curfew that was imposed on central Hebron after the slaying, ending 10 days during which security forces made house-to-house searches for suspects and Arabs were allowed out of their homes only for limited periods each day to shop for essential goods.

Referring to Sloma as a martyr, the Kiryat Arba settlers today marched to the ancient tomb of the patriarchs and held a memorial service.

Later, they gathered at the 400-year-old Abraham Aviam synagogue and proclaimed central Hebron open to Jewish settlement.

The settlers said that they had given the government a list of 56 buildings in Hebron that were Jewish-owned before 1929 Arab riots, which killed 67 Jews in one of the worst killings of the Palestine era. Gush Emunim leaders said that once these houses were occupied, Jews would begin buying Arab-owned houses.

## Big Oil's Crude Slipping in Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Crude oil supplied to Japan by major international distributors declined for the seventh straight year in 1979, reflecting the big oil companies' declining hold on the markets, a Japanese newspaper reported today.

The newspaper, Asahi Shimbun, quoting the Federation of Japanese Petroleum Associations, said that Japan's 1979 oil imports amounted to 280.5 million kiloliters (or about 1.8 billion barrels).

The major distributors accounted for 158.3 million kiloliters or 56.5 percent of Japan's total oil purchases last year. The ratio was about 65 percent in 1978. This compared to 21.9 million kiloliters in the peak year of 1973 when the first oil crisis hit the nation, the paper said. In December, the share for major distributors was 49.6 percent due to Iran's oil embargo against the United States following the seizure of American hostages, the paper said.

"The murder has given a jumping-off point to the government to say, 'Look, we have to allow Jews to move back to their homeland in Hebron,'" said Hanna Idles, a Kiryat Arba resident.

Critics of Jewish settlement in Arab cities in the West Bank contend that it will exacerbate tensions between Arabs and Jews and force the Israeli Army to maintain a constant guard to prevent a blood feud from developing.

Rabbi Moshe Levinger, who is leading Kiryat Arba settlers in the return-to-Hebron movement, argued that resistance to settle in West Bank cities would be interpreted by Arabs as a sign of weakness.

"If they see we are afraid to live here, the nationalist spirit will grow. If we move here, they will see it is not easy to kill Jews," he said. Asked what would happen if the settlers were not given constant army protection, he replied, "If they army leaves, they [the Arabs] will kill us."

While some Kiryat Arba residents interpreted today's Cabinet decision as a victory, Mr. Levinger complained that the government should immediately approve Jewish settlement of specific houses in Hebron.

His wife, Miriam, who with six other women and their children is squatting in the old Hadassah clinic here, said she anticipated a "very big Jewish population in Hebron, the more the better." Like other settlers, she based her claim on a historical Jewish attachment to Hebron, dating back to King David.

## To Justify Military Interventions

## U.S. Sees Widened 'Brezhnev Doctrine'

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT) — Administration specialists say they are studying a new Soviet ideological statement that some believe is an extension of the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine to justify military interventions like that in Afghanistan.

The original doctrine, which declared that the sovereignty of communist countries was limited by the overall needs of the Soviet bloc as defined by Moscow, emerged in an article in Pravda in September, 1968, five weeks after the Soviet Union and four allies invaded Czechoslovakia.

The new statement was published Jan. 18 in the Moscow weekly Novoye Vremya, three weeks after Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan.

The 1968 doctrine was attributed by Western commentators solely to party leader Leonid Brezhnev as a way of holding him responsible for the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The Pravda article was, in fact, signed by a propaganda specialist, Sergei Kovalev.

### Article Unsigned

The Novoye Vremya article was unsigned, which one U.S. analyst took to be a sign that it had considerable authority.

The analysts who see an analogy between the original doctrine and the Novoye Vremya article draw attention to similarities in theme and argumentation. Both proceed, for instance, from the premise of an international class struggle in which the revolutionary movement must prevail.

Novoye Vremya said that "matters are sometimes portrayed as though the United States and the Soviet Union were equally to blame in the situation which has formed around Afghanistan (and in several similar cases in the past in other regions)." It then declares: "This way of putting the question is absolutely false since it totally ignores the main point — the fundamental difference between the nature and goals of the foreign policy of socialism and imperialism."

The analysts called attention to a parallel argument in Pravda in 1968, which described criticism of the Czechoslovak invasion as "based on an abstract nonclass approach." It added: "From a Marxist point of view, the norms of law, including the norms of mutual relations of the socialist countries, cannot be interpreted narrowly, formally and in isolation from the general context of class struggle in the world."

The passage said: "The question arises: What is the international solidarity of revolutionaries? Does it consist only of moral and diplomatic support and verbal wishes for success, or does it also consist, under justified, extraordinary conditions, in rendering material aid, including military aid, all the more so when it is a case of blatant, massive outside intervention?"

"The history of the revolutionary movement confirms the moral and political rightness of this form of aid and support. This was the case, for instance, in Spain in the '30s and in China in the '30s and '40s. Now that the system of socialist states exists, to deny the right to such aid would simply be strange."

The inference drawn by some U.S. analysts is that any less developed country proclaiming communist goals and open to Soviet assistance could find itself liable to "protective" intervention on the lines of the Soviet move into Afghanistan on Dec. 27. "The ultimate effect is to point up the danger of Soviet assistance," one analyst said.

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At a rally at Ft. Victoria yesterday, Robert Mugabe warns the British authorities that he will pull out of the cease-fire agreement if new measures against voter intimidation are applied against his ZANU party. After the rally, a bomb ripped through his convoy as it approached a local airport.

## Bomb Explodes Under Campaign Convoy

## Mugabe Escapes Assassination Attempt

(Continued from Page 1)

gave the party did not win the election. Mr. Nkomo remains a candidate, however.

The action was taken under the measures Lord Soames unveiled last week to halt widespread voter intimidation. But there are fears in Mr. Mugabe's party that they will be used selectively to hurt ZANU's

chances at the polls and, as Mr. Mugabe put it today at a press conference, "tip the scales in favor of my opponents."

At a rally today, Mr. Mugabe attacked Lord Soames for his criticisms of ZANU and its army, the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army. He warned the governor that if he used "those powers to ban ZANU from participating in the election, then ZANU would hold itself absolved completely from its commitment to the Lancaster House agreement," which was signed in London in December.

"He cannot have it both ways, ban us and expect us to be committed to a cease-fire. I am saying Lord Soames must choose — is it war or peace?" Mr. Mugabe told his supporters.

Later, he implied to reporters that if ZANU was banned from the election in any one particular district, he would order his guerrillas now at the assembly points to go back to the bush and fight. He did not say what his party would do in reaction to a ban on campaigning by a candidate.

The governor declined to comment on Mr. Mugabe's remarks and invited the black leader to call on him early this week.

### African Unit Condemns Britain

NAIROBI, Feb. 10 (AP) — Foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity have unanimously condemned Britain for "insidious" handling of the Rhodesian peace accord, the Ethiopian radio reported today.

The broadcast, monitored in Nairobi, said the OAU condemnation was issued in Addis Ababa by

Secretary-General Edem Kodjo and spokesman Peter Onu.

Mr. Kodjo, speaking after a special meeting of the foreign ministers, said Britain was applying a double standard in Rhodesia and was attempting to install Bishop Abel Muzorewa in power. OAU delegates, he reportedly said, demanded the withdrawal of South African and "mercenary" forces from Rhodesia and called for an OAU team to observe Rhodesia's elections, which are scheduled for Feb. 27-29.

## 500 Steelworkers Go Back to Jobs In British Strike

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuters) — About 500 workers at a private steel plant decided to drop out of Britain's five-week-old national steel strike today and return to work.

"If others follow suit it would be a big worry for us," commented the regional strike committee chairman, Ted Thorne, after the men at Hadfield's, a firm in central England, had voted at a mass meeting.

Negotiations between the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the state-owned British Steel Corp. are at a standstill over a 20 percent pay-rise claim for the union's 30,000 striking members.

About 16,000 men employed by private steel firms, which are not directly involved in the dispute, were called out last week to completely cut steel supplies to British industry. Sir Keith Joseph, Britain's industry secretary, said last night that the strike was bound to result in a smaller steel industry.

## Russia Denies U.S. Reports Of Troop Shifts Near Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

sians will go back." Mr. Karmal was quoted as saying in an interview published yesterday in the Times of London.

He claimed that the United States, China and Pakistan had planned to attack Afghanistan on Jan. 6 but that the plot was foiled by the arrival of the Soviet troops.

In other developments: An Indian journalist reported today that resistance by Afghan rebels to supply equipment for the news media and for the electrification of the country, the East German newspaper reported.

King Hassan II of Morocco Friday condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as aggression and praised Moscow for material and moral support of the Arab cause in the Middle East conflict.

Japan yesterday halted exports of strategically sensitive items to the Soviet Union, government sources said. The International Trade and Industry Ministry stopped accepting applications for advanced technology exports mentioned by the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for Controlling Exports to Communist Countries. The sources said that the ministry also froze two export applications including one for cameras for high-speed photography.

The Japanese newspaper Sankei reported today that Japan would buy 1 million of the 17 million tons of grain that the United States has denied to the Soviet Union because of its intervention in Afghanistan.

In Bucharest, the state radio in an aggressive war and has refused to comply with the world community's demand to halt its aggression and withdraw its forces."

Lord Killanin, the IOC president, pointed out that when the Games were awarded to Moscow in 1974, the decision was "welcomed as a symbol of mutual understanding. Sadly, the current political situation is different," Lord Killanin said.

"But the IOC entered into agreements in 1974, which must be honored by us all."

"Solutions to the political problems of the world are not the responsibility of sporting bodies such as the IOC, but of the appropriate governmental organization," Lord Killanin was met with enthusiastic response, Mr. Vance said.

"Throughout the world," Mr. Vance said, "there is broad and growing opposition, among governments and people, in going forward with the Games as planned, as if nothing has happened. To do so would imperil the broad popular interest and support upon which this and future Olympics depend."

"Responsibility for this matter should not be shifted to the athletes. That would only force them to carry a burden which properly belongs to the leader of the Olympic movement," Mr. Vance said.

He said the Soviet Union has described its selection to host the Summer Games as "recognition of the correctness of its foreign political course" and its "enormous services . . . in the struggle for

## Between 2 Capitals

## China, U.S. Consider Setting Up Hot Line

By Linda Mathews

PEKING, Feb. 10 (LAT) — The United States and China may install a hot line between their capitals modeled on the communication system that for 16 years has linked U.S. presidents with their Soviet counterparts. The Los Angeles Times has learned.

To coordinate the two nations' "independent but parallel" responses to the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan, Defense Secretary Harold Brown proposed the establishment of a Peking-Washington hot line when he conferred here last month with China's top leaders.

The administration of Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping has authorized the Chinese Embassy in Washington to pursue Mr. Brown's suggestion with Pentagon officials, according to Chinese and U.S. sources. But no decision is likely to be announced until Deputy Premier Geng Biao, China's chief defense planner, pays a return visit to Washington later this year.

Mr. Brown and others in the delegation that visited China last month had expected the Chinese to jump at the opportunity to be accorded equal status with their Soviet rivals. But the initial response was less than enthusiastic, the sources reported.

"They definitely hesitated," a U.S. source said. "They seemed to be looking for a hot line which would establish a relationship as in the case of the Russians, and obviously wanted to know whether Americans still regarded them as adversaries."

### Links to Allies

The U.S. visitors explained that similar links also exist between Washington and its closest allies to ensure secure and speedy communications in times of crisis. Nonetheless, top Chinese officials declined to commit themselves without further consultation within ruling circles here and the Carter administration.

Since Mr. Brown's return to the United States, most of the top leadership here has been over to the general idea, according to a well-placed source. They reportedly view the installation of a direct line as a way to ensure that the United States consults Peking before undertaking sensitive military and foreign-policy operations that could have serious impact here.

Peking has apparently left in abeyance a request by Mr. Brown that China allow U.S. use of Chinese airspace for airlifting emergency military supplies to Pakistan in the event of a Soviet move against

that country. Peking evidently is waiting until the Pakistanis can be planned down about what they expect to receive in the way of coordinated U.S.-Chinese assistance.

Technically, a Peking-Washington hot line probably would be nearly identical to the one connecting the White House and Kremlin by communications satellites. But official U.S. sources emphasize that a direct line would likely play a far different role — primarily for consultations between Peking and Washington.

In a related matter, it has been learned that the United States has been pressuring West European allies and Japan to lift restrictions on the transfer of military-related technology to China.

The U.S. move, reported by European diplomats here, is aimed at persuading the allies to follow the example of the Carter administration, which has announced its willingness to supply China with non-lethal military hardware and advanced technology with military as well as civilian applications.

## Farmers of EEC Ask Rejection of Price Proposals

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (UPI) — A spokesman for farmers in the European Economic Community have rejected proposals made by the EEC Commission to hold down agricultural spending, and said that the United States spends close to three times more per farmer than the nine EEC countries.

The commission Thursday had proposed farm price increases ranging from 2 percent to 3.5 percent, but only 1.5 percent for surplus such products as milk, beef and sugar. Friday, Baron Constantine Heereman of West Germany, chairman of the Committee of Farmers' Organizations in the community, said that farm prices should rise by 7.9 percent to match rising costs.

"Farmers have had no increase in real income in the last four years," the baron said. Calling the commission proposals unacceptable and a provocation, he appealed to EEC ministers and to the European Parliament to change them. "They have provoked great unrest in agricultural circles," he warned, "and I fear they might lead to an escalation that we might not be able to keep in hand."

He said that under the proposed budget, the EEC would spend \$16.7 billion this year in the agricultural sector, which counts 8 million European farmers, while the United States, with 3 million farmers, would spend \$17.3 billion.

## Armed Bank Robbery in Peking Reported to Be First in 30 Years

PEKING, Feb. 10 (NYT) — It finally happened in Peking last week. Two men wearing white surgical masks and sunglasses and armed with a homemade bomb held up a downtown branch of the People's Bank and escaped with the equivalent of more than \$700, according to people in the neighborhood.

This was reportedly the first armed robbery of a bank in Peking since the Communists came to power in 1949.

The People's Bank, the only domestic Chinese banking institution, has thousands of branches. The one on Dong Si Street, in a busy shopping area, is a small single-story building with large windows. It is now closed for renovation, according to a large sign on pink paper.

The robbers arrived at 4 p.m., when money paid in by the many small depositors was still there. One reportedly threatened the tellers with the weapon, which bore a fuse that he ignited, and ordered them to hand over their money. He vaulted the counter and took the money from a drawer when the tellers appeared to be immobilized by fear. The weapon went off, wounding a teller in the face.

Neighbors said that about 50 policemen rushed to the bank, but the robbers had disappeared. The Public Security Bureau has distributed circulars to offices and factories with brief descriptions of the suspects, listed as being aged 15 to 25.

## Vances Urges Replanned Moscow Games

(Continued from Page 1)

in an aggressive war and has refused to comply with the world community's demand to halt its aggression and withdraw its forces."

Lord Killanin, the IOC president, pointed out that when the Games were awarded to Moscow in 1974, the decision was "welcomed as a symbol of mutual understanding. Sadly, the current political situation is different," Lord Killanin said.

"But the IOC entered into agreements in 1974, which must be honored by us all."

"Solutions to the political problems of the world are not the responsibility of sporting bodies such as the IOC, but of the appropriate governmental organization," Lord Killanin was met with enthusiastic response, Mr. Vance said.

"Throughout the world," Mr. Vance said, "there is broad and growing opposition, among governments and people, in going forward with the Games as planned, as if nothing has happened. To do so would imperil the broad popular interest and support upon which this and future Olympics depend."

"Responsibility for this matter should not be shifted to the athletes. That would only force them to carry a burden which properly belongs to the leader of the Olympic movement," Mr. Vance said.

He said the Soviet Union has described its selection to host the Summer Games as "recognition of the correctness of its foreign political course" and its "enormous services . . . in the struggle for

peace." Mr. Vance said that holding the Games in the Soviet Union as scheduled would "lend the Olympic mantle to that nation's actions."

"The United States deeply values the Olympic Games and the principles on which they rest. We do not want to see the Olympic movement damaged," Mr. Vance said.

Thursday, a White House aide angrily said the United States would destroy the Olympic movement if the IOC did not agree to adopt the U.S. position. Friday, White House Deputy Counsel Joseph Onet retracted his threat and apologized to U.S. Olympic Committee President Robert Kane.

"I didn't intend to make any kind of threat. The administration has made it clear that it wholeheartedly supports the Olympic movement and does not want to see it harmed," Mr. Onet said.

Word of the acrimonious meeting, which ended with Mr. Kane "absolutely livid," according to one source — quickly reached other members of the USOC executive board, reportedly leaving several members resentful of what they saw as strong-arm tactics by the administration.

"I didn't sit in on the meeting," that administration officials had with USOC officials, "but I understand it was extremely rough," said Douglas Holey, a former member of the USOC and one of two U.S. members of the 69-member IOC.

Some USOC members openly doubted the sincerity of the administration's commitment to the

Olympic movement after Thursday's meeting. But Mr. Kane made it clear today that the USOC shares the administration's view of the gravity of the Afghanistan intervention.

"We think it's not the proper atmosphere for the Games when the Soviets are plundering and killing people," Mr. Kane said, adding that he was on the same point in a meeting Friday with Ignati Novikov, chairman of the Moscow Olympic Organizing Committee.

In New York Friday, Vladimir Popov, vice president of the Moscow committee, insisted that a U.S. boycott of the Summer Games would not deliver a tragic or absolutely unacceptable blow to his country, and that Soviet citizens would attribute a boycott to the policies of the U.S. government, not to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, the Soviet sport minister, Sergei Pavlov, in Lake Placid as leader of the Soviet Olympic team, accused the CIA of trying to lure Soviet athletes in defecting with promises that include cash bribes, according to a European source.

Kuwait today announced it will take part in the Moscow Games because boycotting them will not contribute to a Soviet military pullout from Afghanistan. Sheikh Fahd al Ahmed al Sabah, chairman of the Kuwaiti Olympic Committee, said the decision was in line with the policy of the Kuwaiti government "not to side with West or East or yield to foreign pressure."

## Pakistan Officials Censor News of Baluchi Dissent

By James P. Sterba

QUETTA, Pakistan, Feb. 10 (NYT) — Pakistani authorities in politically sensitive Baluchistan imposed censorship on foreign journalists trying to tell news stories that quoted Baluchi dissidents and reported student unrest in Quetta last fall.

Officials at the main telegraph office in Quetta refused on Friday to transmit a dispatch on the political situation in the province by a correspondent from The Daily Telegraph of London. They also delayed for three hours a news story on Afghan rebels written for The New

York Times and a routine service message by a part-time correspondent of the Associated Press. The service message eventually was approved and transmitted.

"There is no censorship," said Munawwar Hussain, assistant superintendent of the telegraph office. He was called in Friday night by a Baluchi master of ceremonies, who read the news stories and refused to let them be sent.

"We are under instructions to get these dispatches cleared before we send them," said Mr. Hussain. "We cannot send things that are not factual and that are against the government."

The Daily Telegraph's story quoted well-known Baluchis as saying that they were not terribly upset over the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan and felt that the situation there was not much worse than the political repression they said they experienced under the martial law rule of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq in Pakistan.

Government information officials in Islamabad assured foreign journalists last week that they were free to report from Pakistan without fear of censorship. But officials in Baluchistan province have maintained a tight clamp on news from the area, apparently on orders from martial law authorities in Islamabad.

Last November, Salamat Ali, a Pakistani correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review, published in Hong Kong, was sentenced by a summary military court to one year at hard labor for writing an article about Baluchistan dissent that was judged in Islamabad to be inflammatory and detrimental to Pakistan. Stories by local journalists are routinely censored.

Under the auspices of the Islamic Conference, a cease-fire agreement was signed in 1976 between the front and the Philippine government. The pact broke down a year later after Muslim rebels killed an army general and 34 of his officers and men, but Mr. Marcos said that his government was ready to discuss peace with the front if there are no previous commitments required and no publicity.

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## Kennedy, Hurt by Iowa Defeat, Faces Carter in Maine Caucuses

By Adam Clymer

GUSTO, Maine, Feb. 10) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, fighting to avert another defeat in the Maine caucus, is in Washington, where he is confronting each other in the Maine caucus today.

### Court Stays Earlier Order

## Taiwanese Symbols Barred from Games Temporarily

By Barbara Basler

KE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 10) — A Justice of the New York State Supreme Court, Judge Robert J. Kaufman, has temporarily barred the use of the Republic of China flag and other symbols from the Olympic Games in New York City.

The purpose of the regulation was to avoid conflict with the mainland Chinese, who are participating in the Olympics for the first time since the Communist takeover of 1949.

Yesterday, lawyers for both the organizing committee and the Taiwanese delegation offered different interpretations of the Harvey decision.

Thomas Richmond, a public relations consultant for the delegation, said his lawyers see the Harvey decision as covering not only Mr. Liang, but also the 26 other Taiwanese.

But he said, the committee yesterday was still interpreting both legal pronouncements as applying only to Mr. Liang, a Nordic skier.

"Whether it is one athlete using the uniform and flag of the Republic of China or 27, an Olympic observer commented, 'it would still be a diplomatic disaster for the committee.' There are 17 athletes and 10 officials in the Taiwanese delegation.

With the first competition scheduled Tuesday and opening ceremonies Wednesday, lawyers for the organizing committee said they expected a quick decision on their appeal.

"We are obviously pleased with the status quo," said William Kissel, the group's general counsel.

Without the stay, Mr. Liang could have entered the Olympic village yesterday. Then, if the appeal decision went against him, the committee would have had to evict him.

The Taiwanese then would presumably have appealed the decision.

Stephen Stanton, director of protocol for the organizing committee, said last week that, if the Taiwanese athletes had accepted their new credentials identifying them as members of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee, they would have been allowed into the housing compound.

As it stands now, he said, "the group has no official status."

ic presidential nominating convention in August in New York.

The calendar, rather than a deep tradition of caucus voting like that in Iowa, has made the Maine event significant, for it falls midway between the Iowa caucuses and the New Hampshire primary.

For Sen. Kennedy, it offers a chance to do better than he did in Iowa, where he was badly defeated last month. For Mr. Carter, Maine presents an opportunity to wound Sen. Kennedy again and weaken the Massachusetts senator's chances of coming from behind in the Democrats' first primary in New Hampshire on Feb. 26.

For Gov. Brown, it provides an occasion to prove that his candidacy must be taken seriously and to cut into Sen. Kennedy's percentage in the hope of eventually replacing him as Mr. Carter's strongest opponent.

There is no significant Republican action in Maine now. Republican caucuses are being held over a 10-week period leading to a state convention, which will be held in April to choose the 21 delegates.

All three Democratic campaigns made last-minute appeals for support. Gov. Brown, speaking to about 300 people yesterday in Rockland, attacked Mr. Carter's draft registration proposals. "A lot of people don't want to register guns," he said. "I hope they don't want to register their teen-agers either."

Referendums

The Carter campaign sought to make Maine a kind of referendum on Mr. Carter's steadiness in foreign affairs.

Sen. Kennedy, campaigning in Portland yesterday, expressed confidence that he would make a strong showing in Maine's caucuses and renewed his criticism of Mr. Carter for declining to debate foreign and economic policy. "I think my candidacy will be tested truly when we do have such debate and discussions," Sen. Kennedy declared.

Most local polls indicated that Mr. Carter had a significant lead over Sen. Kennedy, but the 19 percent margin of lead reported by the Bangor News was believed to exaggerate the president's strength in a caucus situation.

[The poll commissioned by the newspaper and released on Friday shows President Carter with a commanding lead over Sen. Kennedy, United Press International reported. The poll, by the Social Science Research Institute at the University of Maine, showed Mr. Carter leading Sen. Kennedy by 19 percentage points among enrolled voters. Democrats — 52.4 percent to 33.4 percent. The poll was based on telephone interviews of 205 enrolled Democrats. Edmund Brown Jr. was favored by 5.1 percent of the respondents.]

Single Day

The caucuses themselves, held for the first time on a single day, began anywhere from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. Harold Pachios, the state Democratic chairman, said he feared that participation in the evening caucuses, where 29.6 percent of the delegates were to be elected, would be diminished after television networks reported early results.

Although there is plainly more interest than there was in 1976, when only 6,800 Democrats took part in a monthlong exercise, the turnout is unpredictable. Good weather forecasts buoyed the Carter camp's hope of seeing a large turnout of voters like the one that carried him to his success in Iowa. Moreover, the National Education Association has provided major help in getting caucuses organized in small towns where Mr. Carter is favored.

But some Carter backers, like Senator Belmont, a former state chairman, warned that the president's unwillingness to come out and campaign was annoying Maine Democrats.

The Carter forces have been planning since last summer to try to cripple Sen. Kennedy's campaign in Maine. Their early organization, the generally poor national image of the senator's campaign, the objections to Sen. Kennedy's stand on gun control and his conduct in the fatal accident on Chappaquiddick Island in 1969 appear to have helped Mr. Carter.

Sen. Kennedy's recent campaigning has rallied his partisans, however, and 400 out-of-state volunteers were sleeping in rented armories this weekend and spending their days knocking on doors for him.

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Demonstrators opposed to the reinstatement of registration for military service burn a flag Saturday in front of President Carter's re-election headquarters in New York.

## Thousands March in U.S. Cities To Protest Proposed Draft Plan

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Thousands of anti-draft demonstrators marched in the streets of several American cities yesterday, decrying President Carter's proposal to reinstate registration for military service.

In the biggest demonstration, about 2,000 protesters marched to the president's local campaign headquarters where they set fire to an American flag and a Carter campaign poster and chanted, "Burn, baby, burn!"

A rock was thrown through a second-story window, one floor below the office opened by President Carter's supporters. No injuries were reported. Police said three men were arrested, two after they had burned a Carter re-election poster and a small American flag. A third man was charged with obstructing governmental administration.

In Philadelphia, more than 1,000 persons, including the antiwar activist, Elizabeth McAllister, marched through the downtown area denouncing the president's call for reinstating draft registration.

In Washington, about 650 protesters led by students from American University and peace organizations stood in Lafayette Square across from the White House and shouted, "No war! No draft!"

Tougher to Enter Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 10 (AP) — Americans who might consider heading for Canada to avoid a possible U.S. draft will find it tougher now than it was during the Vietnam War because of changes in Canadian immigration laws, government officials in Ottawa said.

Canada's immigration selection standards used to be weighted heavily in favor of education and training, making it comparatively easy for American students to move north during the Vietnam war. But changes adopted in 1978 place the emphasis on job skills and work experience.

Under the new Canadian immigration legislation, Americans would not be stopped from settling in Canada specifically because they are trying to avoid the draft.

## 1981 Deficit Could Deepen Whoops! U.S. Budgeteers Forget Rising Oil Prices

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP) — There is a little problem with President Carter's fiscal 1981 budget: It seems that somebody forgot to account for rising oil prices.

The \$165.8-billion spending plan that the president sent to Congress two weeks ago is based on last September's crude oil prices of \$24 a barrel. But oil prices now are topping \$30 a barrel, and analysts say prices are likely to rise further before the end of fiscal 1981.

That could make a big difference — between \$1 billion and \$4 billion in the defense budget alone, budget experts say.

As a result, the \$153.8-billion budget deficit that the president proposed two weeks ago could end up near \$20 billion. That is unless oil prices fall.

The low \$24-a-barrel estimate did not spring from any optimism among White House planners.

When Senate conservatives demanded that the president support higher defense spending last summer, Mr. Carter needed a set of cost estimates. In making the calculations, planners reached for the handiest energy-price assumptions available. They took the then-current cost — \$24 a barrel.

Mr. Carter announced his new defense targets. The senators protested. The president's support for higher defense spending last summer, Mr. Carter needed a set of cost estimates. In making the calculations, planners reached for the handiest energy-price assumptions available. They took the then-current cost — \$24 a barrel.

But there is a problem in changing figures once a president has adopted them as his own. To admit a mistake can be politically embarrassing.

There also are other considerations.

The Case of the Missing Degas, Or the Art Theft That Never Was

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT) — Reports by the Metropolitan Museum of Art that two bronze sculptures by Edgar Degas apparently had been stolen were a mistake, museum officials said late last night after the missing objects were found in a basement storeroom.

"We're delighted to have them back, but also somewhat chagrined," Richard Dougherty, Metropolitan's vice president for public affairs, said after workmen stumbled across the statues in a room adjacent to the one in which they were supposed to have been kept. The sculptures — 16½-inch and 12-inch figures of dancers valued at more than \$100,000 each — had been missing for about 24 hours.

The discovery took place at the end of a hectic afternoon in which Mr. Dougherty and Jack Frizzelle, another museum spokesman, told police and reporters the story of an art theft that never occurred, complete with press releases and pictures of the statues.

It was a story fraught with mystery — of alarms that failed, of locked doors unaccountably penetrated, of suspicions and possible security breaches. Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Frizzelle said that the sculptures apparently disappeared last Tuesday at about the time they and 140 others were transferred from a basement storage room.

## Texas, Louisiana Politicians Probed

## 4 Named in New U.S. Bribe Case

By Edward T. Pound

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10 (NYT) — A major federal undercover investigation in the Southwest has implicated three senior political figures and a leader of organized crime, according to law-enforcement officials, who said yesterday that evidence would soon be presented to grand juries in Louisiana and Texas.

They said the grand juries would receive evidence relating to payments that were made to the politicians and to some labor officials in Texas by FBI agents and a key government informant.

The law-enforcement officials, who asked not to be named, identified these political figures as targets of the investigation: Jimmy Fitzmorris, the Democratic lieutenant governor of Louisiana and an unsuccessful candidate for governor last fall; Louis Lambert, a Louisiana Democrat who lost a gubernatorial race to Rep. David Treen, a Republican, who is now governor-elect; and William Clayton, speaker of the Texas House of Representatives.

Rep. Clayton has received a subpoena to appear before a grand jury on Tuesday. At a news conference yesterday, he said, "I have not taken a bribe."

New Orleans Case

Furthermore, the major target of a grand jury in New Orleans, the officials said, will be Carlos Marcello, for years described by federal prosecutors and investigators as an organized-crime boss in the Southwest.

The federal sources said that each of the three officials was paid \$10,000 by undercover agents in connection with the "sting" operation.

The law-enforcement officials said that the departing Louisiana governor, Edwin Edwards, also met with the undercover agents last November. But they declined to say whether he was a target of the inquiry. They confirmed that he had accepted no money from the agents.

In Louisiana, Sgt. Larry Carpenter, a state police officer at the governor's mansion in Baton Rouge, said the governor and his press secretary were both out of town.

Mr. Edwards has received a subpoena, according to United Press International.

The investigation has also focused on local officials in the Southwest and some federal officials. According to government documents on file in Los Angeles, a Justice Department official said that one target was "a sensitive placed, corrupt federal official."

Nationwide Conspiracy

The official quoted in the document, Philip Heymann, the assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, also said that the FBI "is on the verge of developing evidence regarding a massive nationwide conspiracy related to the allocation of territories in the United States for certain types of illicit activities."

The undercover operation, which was code-named Brilab for bribery-labor, began last spring. It is the second sting operation run by the FBI that has come to light in the last week. The other operation is called Abscam, for Arab scam, and involves alleged payoffs to members of Congress concentrated in the East.

As in Abscam, information about the Brilab case has become public before evidence has been presented to the grand juries. No formal charges have been filed in the case and no suspects have been arrested or arraigned. In Brilab, however, the government has filed an outline of the investigation in an unrelated federal criminal case. The outline was made public in Los Angeles Friday.

Brilab also used the controversial technique of agents appearing to be willing to pay bribes to government officials and private citizens.

In the case, FBI operatives posed for 10 months as independent insurance agents and, according to government documents, paid "thousands of dollars of bribe money."

This bought promises from recipients to use their influence to obtain contracts for city or state employee insurance programs, according to law-enforcement officials.

They said Marcello was one of the persons who received money.

The operation was started in an effort to uncover union corruption in California, the officials said. But it quickly spread to Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

Former Official Probed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP) — FBI agents armed with information from the Brilab operation are investigating allegations that Mario

Noto, the former No. 2 man in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, acted improperly to help Marcello, a reputed Cosa Nostra chieftain, fight deportation.

Also being investigated is Irving Davidson, a Washington public relations man, sources said. Mr. Davidson, who acknowledges that he has now learned he was involved in events under investigation, denies any wrongdoing.

Mr. Davidson said FBI agents questioned him for four hours Friday about his relationship with Marcello and Mr. Noto.

Persons familiar with the investigation said Mr. Noto is believed to have interceded on Marcello's behalf in return for promises by Mr. Davidson of future employment.

Mr. Noto, who retired from the Immigration Service in 1968, returned to the agency early in the Carter administration as deputy commissioner. He left again last Oct. 1 and is practicing law in Washington.

Marcello has had immigration problems since 1961, when he was, according to several accounts, kidnapped by U.S. agents and deported to Guatemala. He got back into the United States shortly afterward and has been fighting deportation since then.

Senate Ethics Committee To Investigate 2 Senators

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT) — The Senate Select Committee on Ethics has decided to notify lawyers for Democratic senators Harrison Williams Jr. of New Jersey and Howard Cannon of Nevada that they are under formal investigation by the committee.

Sen. Williams had been named by authorities, along with seven members of the House, in a broad undercover investigation of corruption. Sen. Cannon has also come to the attention of the Justice Department, but in a separate matter, involving possible influence peddling in connection with delay of legislation on the removal of regulations governing trucking.

Law-enforcement sources said Friday that the allegations produced by the Justice Department's larger investigation include one that Sen. Williams solicited a \$100-million loan from federal undercover agents posing as representatives of an Arab sheikh to renovate a hotel-casino complex in Atlantic City, N.J.

Senator's Wife

The hotel, the Ritz-Carlton, is owned in part by the New Jersey-based firm Hardwick, which employs the senator's wife Jeannette as an \$18,000-a-year consultant.

Sen. Williams' office issued a statement Friday night saying: "The contents of these reports are under investigation by the committee."

UN Meeting Splits Rich And Poor

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (NYT) — A conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization ended here yesterday with a serious split between industrialized nations and poorer developing countries.

The so-called Group of 77, composed of most of the world's developing countries, pressed for a vote on a declaration that was unacceptable to the richer, developed countries. The resolution was approved 83-to-22, with China, the Soviet Union and other Communist countries voting with Third World countries against the Western developed countries.

The declaration asks for the formation of a global fund of \$300 billion by the year 2000 for the benefit of developing nations. The richer countries then were called on to contribute the money said that they would not.

U.S. Delegation

John McDonald, leader of the U.S. delegation, said in a speech that the fund was unnecessary because it would duplicate the work of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. He also said that the machinery proposed for administering the fund was faulty.

The Eastern bloc, although voting for the resolution, made clear that it could not support several of its provisions, including some concerning the transfer of technology and the sharing of skills.

However, the failure of the conference to reach a consensus was attributed entirely to the Western nations. Ahmed Ghazal of Tunisia, who led the Group of 77, said he deplored the "rigid, negative" line of the industrialized states.

"We have tried to listen to the spokesmen of developed countries and explain to them tirelessly our views and looked for possibilities of compromise," he said. "But in the absence of flexibility and of political will on the part of the representatives of the developed countries, our discussion was transformed into a dialogue between deaf people."



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## Bani-Sadr's Move

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr does indeed seem to be increasing his authority within the previously fragmented political structure of Iran. Using his position as the popularly elected head of state, he has become leader of the governing Revolutionary Council and has moved to isolate and weaken the militants holding the hostages in the U.S. Embassy and to keep them from appealing over his head to the ailing Ayatollah Khomeini, still the ultimate source of power in revolutionary Iran.

What is not clear, however, is how President Bani-Sadr intends to use his accumulating authority in the matter of the hostages. Does he believe that Iran has made its point about the shah and the shah's U.S. connection, and that it would do better now to negotiate promptly the release of the hostages and to turn to other matters — such as the Soviet menace, ethnic unrest and economic deterioration, not to speak of the revolution's own radical program? Or does he believe that the "education" or humiliation of the United States, whichever it is, is not yet complete? A

negotiated solution, involving some sort of international commission in which the revolution's complaints against the shah could be broadcast, is available to Mr. Bani-Sadr for the asking. Will he ask?

The Carter administration has now publicly put aside its former policy of tightening the screws and of asking other nations to tighten the screws in order to punish Iran for holding the hostages. It did so by way of acknowledging the new context created by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the accession of President Bani-Sadr. The irony of it is, of course, that even before the hostages were seized the Carter administration had not the slightest perceptible interest in restoring the policies identified with U.S. support of the former shah. It did not take the seizure of the hostages to transform U.S. policy. But it will take the release of the hostages, who have been cruelly incarcerated now for almost 100 days, for the search for any mutually beneficial and respectful relationship to begin.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Oil Bills for the Poor

In Turkey, buildings are going unheated this winter and industrial production is rapidly declining. Inflation and street violence are rising together, a double index of distress. The country is suffering acutely from lack of oil and the foreign exchange to buy it. As Americans grumble about the rising price of fuel, they might keep in mind that the effects here are very mild compared with those in the poor countries.

There the cost of oil is jeopardizing the whole crucial process of economic development and, with it, the stability of society. But some of Turkey's close neighbors are countries whose stability is, conversely, threatened by the sudden rush of new wealth that the oil is bringing them. To reconcile these extremes somehow, and to keep the oil flowing without disaster, is a test of skill and statesmanship that now urgently confronts the people who comprise the world's financial system. They haven't much time.

In the first oil crisis six years ago, there was immense anxiety over the process known as recycling. That meant leading oil revenues back to the buyers to enable them to buy more. As it worked out, recycling went surprisingly smoothly. The OPEC countries put their surpluses in U.S. and European banks that then passed them on to borrowers in the developing countries. Shortly, the OPEC surpluses began to decline, as the oil-exporting countries found ways to spend their new wealth faster than anyone had thought possible. After the first jolt, the poor countries' economies were soon growing nearly as fast as ever. As a broad generalization, you could say that the rich nations carried the burden of more expensive oil in the form of lower

growth rates, while the poor ones carried it in the form of mounting debt.

But the success of that earlier experiment in recycling seems to have made the world overconfident and inattentive. The present strains are more ominous than those of 1974, and the last recycling operation probably cannot be repeated.

Many of the banks have already loaned to the developing countries as much as they consider safe. The Federal Reserve Board has begun to remind the U.S. banks, tactfully but publicly, about the dangers of overexposure in the Third World. As for the OPEC governments, they are not likely to accelerate spending again as they did after 1974. Most of them consider Iran a warning of the consequences of spending too much too fast.

This time the developing countries will have to divert money from investment to oil payments; that means less growth. Turkey has already devalued drastically, as have Brazil and South Korea. That can help, but it's hardly enough. If the OPEC governments do not rapidly begin leading directly, there can be no solution that does not impose severe deterioration of living standards on Turkey and other vulnerable countries throughout Asia, Latin America and Africa. Henry C. Wallich of the Federal Reserve Board recently made the interesting suggestion that, instead of lending to the developing world on their own credit, the multinational banks might arrange direct loans by the oil-exporting countries. That would leave the risk with the sellers of oil, not with banks that are already carrying enough of it. OPEC created these risks and, as Mr. Wallich observed, it seems incumbent on OPEC to share them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## DNA: Risks, Guidelines

National Institutes of Health Director Donald Fredrickson's decision to lift most of the guidelines under which U.S. scientists have had to perform recombinant DNA research is a major milestone in a precedent-setting attempt at self-regulation.

Seven years ago, when it first became possible to separate out genes from bacteria, viruses or higher organisms and insert them into other bacteria where their function could be closely studied, scientists immediately recognized the potential dangers. The new techniques, even in their most rudimentary form, obviously opened dramatic new vistas in molecular biology and medicine and were certain to be widely employed. So a group of the most prominent researchers in the field joined in a letter to the National Academy of Sciences expressing their concern that these new recombinant DNA molecules "may prove hazardous to laboratory workers and to the public" and might require formal regulation.

From that first letter, and a three-year long series of conferences and studies that followed, emerged the NIH guidelines, which established minimum safety conditions for different types of recombinant DNA experiments. The conditions ranged from those normally found in any carefully run medical laboratory to the totally closed and sterile conditions that could be found only at the Army's old germ warfare facility at Fort Detrick. Some experiments were banned altogether.

The guidelines have been a source of controversy and have been studied and revised almost from the moment of publication. As scientists gained familiarity with the new techniques, some felt that the dangers had been overdrawn. Others believed exactly the opposite, always postulating new dangers that had not yet been studied. While heated disagreements persist, a new consensus has developed that many types of these experiments are safer than had been thought — hence Dr. Fredrickson's decision to, in effect, remove the regulations from them.

A few scientists among those who first voiced warnings believe they made a mistake. They have been hurried for years under mountains of paperwork, experiments have been delayed until the necessary clearances came through and many experiments have not been done at all because clearances were not received — and all because of what now appear to have been unfounded fears.

We hope that will not be the prevailing view. Despite their flaws, the recombinant DNA guidelines have been the model of a responsible approach to a dangerous technology, and of cooperative action between government and the private sector. Had nuclear engineers, pesticide chemists and numerous others acted with similar caution and sense of public responsibility, everyone would have been much better off.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 11, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — It was almost exactly a year ago that war broke out between the Russians and the Japanese. Dr. Botkins, who has just returned from the front, expresses himself freely that Gen. Kourapatkin is suffering from a malady taking the form of a loss of will power. Coming from such an eminent physician, the opinion causes a sensation. Society is divided into parties over it and is taking sides for either of the two generals commanding the Russian forces. St. Petersburg talks of nothing else but the return of Gen. Grippenberg, who is returning from the front to find a royal audience for his grievances against Gen. Kourapatkin. Otherwise, the town remains perfectly calm.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 11, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "To the growing dictionary of economic terms, add 'technological unemployment.' The average American wage earner produced in 1927 more than half as much merchandise as he did in 1919. Consumption can hardly keep pace with this enormous proliferation of goods, and more and more artisans are under the necessity of finding new fields of employment. Hitherto, labor in America has welcomed the machine and abetted the introduction of technical improvements which are at the basis of U.S. prosperity. But there are signs now that its patience is ebbing and that there may come a change of attitude to one of hostility and obstruction."



'The Old CIA Would Have Kept the Russians Out of Afghanistan — the Same as It Kept Them Out of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba . . .'

## A Pentagon Headache

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — As the Congress begins to scrutinize President Carter's proposed military budget, Rep. Vic Fazio, a Democrat from California and a member of the House Armed Services Committee, posed a question that has been on the minds of many on Capitol Hill and in the Pentagon itself: Aren't the military services "gilding the lily" by making weapons and equipment more sophisticated than necessary?

Secretary of Defense Harold R. Brown, a scientist with a doctorate in physics and reputed to possess one of the finest technical minds in the nation, set off a ripple of surprise by agreeing with the implications of the question. "We've paid too much for the last 10 percent of performance," he said, "not only in investment but also in maintenance and operating costs." He went on to say that "there is a tendency in the military services and in my own office for people to be entranced with technology."

The administration has asked for authority to spend \$40 billion on guns, tanks, ships, airplanes and an array of electronics equipment. Consequently, many more pointed questions about whether or not military hardware is becoming too complicated and unreliable are certain to be raised in Congress. For what Mr. Brown calls the "last 10 percent of performance" is not only expensive, it is also at the end of the technological spectrum where many things are not reliable. The spectacular failures that attract public attention have come mostly in new weapons or equipment in which the designers have pushed the state of the art as far as they can. (It's small consolation that the United States military doesn't have a monopoly on breakdowns; analysts say the Soviet Union's military is troubled by equipment failures and a shortage of trained technicians.)

### In Early Days

The failures come most often — but not always — in the developmental stage or in the early days of production and operation. The Air Force, for instance, is about to conclude a "flyoff" or competition, between Boeing and General Dynamics for the lucrative right to manufacture Cruise missiles that can be launched from a B-52 bomber. Several from each company have crashed, raising complaints that the missile is unreliable. A Pentagon official sighs: "That is why we test them."

Earlier, the Pratt and Whitney F-100 engine that powers the F-15 Eagle fighter plane was subjected to what a company spokesman says was "the most severe qualification test ever required." After a year in operation, however, many of the engines developed a tendency to stall and parts began wearing out much faster than expected. Most of the problems have been overcome, but at no small cost. The Army, after

years of development, is preparing for full-scale production of a new main battle tank, known as the XM-1. It's propelled by a turbine-powered engine similar to that in jet aircraft. Under ideal conditions, the tank is twice as powerful, speedy and mobile as more conventionally driven models. In combat, however, conditions are rarely ideal, and the engines are sensitive to dust, so the designers built in a special filter over the engine's air intake. But several of the initial designs were shaken loose by the jolts that are normal for a moving tank. Finally, the engineers built a filter that stays put. Even so, Pentagon officials are concerned that other problems may show up.

### New Cruiser

The Navy is building the first of a new class of cruiser with a sophisticated anti-aircraft system called Aegis. It can spot several different kinds of enemy planes and missiles coming in from different directions at once and electronically choose the best combination of weapons to fire at the intruders.

Some experts doubt that Aegis will work that well, but naval officers contend vigorously that it will be the most effective anti-aircraft weapon ever mounted on a ship because it has been thoroughly tested. Secretary Brown, who was initially reluctant to spend \$900-million each on the Aegis cruisers, has shifted his position. He said in hearings that Aegis was needed to counter the new long-range Soviet bomber, one of whose missions is to attack ships.

Not all of the failures are in sophisticated machines. Some are literally of the nuts-and-bolts variety. The Pentagon announced last week that training planes made by Beech Aircraft Corporation have been temporarily grounded because wing attachment bolts may be cracking. The planes will be put back in service once the bolts have been inspected and replaced if necessary.

Pentagon officials contend that the services' equipment breakdowns are less trying than those in the civilian economy. They point, for example, at the automobile industry, which frequently recalls cars to replace parts. "We don't have nearly those problems," said one senior official, "because we set higher standards and test more. We also pay more for it." The administration has asked for \$16 billion next year for military research and development.

### Innovation

Despite the breakdowns, senior technical officials in the Pentagon and in industry insist that the military must emphasize innovation. "Higher technology not only improves performance," says one, "but can make things simpler to operate and cheaper to maintain." He pointed to the differences between jet engines and the old reciprocating

engine. The jet, he said, is relatively cheaper to make, gives far more performance and range, and is reliable if the pilot stays within operational specifications.

The F-15 and the F-16 jet fighters, which are powered by the F-100 engine, are stoutly defended by the Air Force general responsible for overseeing their development. "I have spent most of a lifetime flying jet aircraft, and I fly these two aircraft on occasion," Gen. Alton D. Slay testified on Capitol Hill. "There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that our young fighter pilots of today and tomorrow will be well served by the F-100 engine if they ever have to take the F-15 and F-16 into combat."

One young Air Force pilot who flies the twin-engine F-15 says: "Yes, I guess that's right. But I sure am glad that my airplane has two engines. I worry about those guys in the F-16." The F-16 has only one engine.

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## A 'Little Apocalypse' On the Polish Scene

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The day has come that Poland is to be incorporated into the Soviet Union and the Polish Communist Party has gathered in Warsaw to add a dimension of gravity to the event.

The nation's television screens are repeatedly filled with the same scenes: Polish leaders embracing the head of the Soviet Communist Party, who has deigned to travel to Warsaw for the official proclamation.

Yet, some oppose the idea of incorporation, and to demonstrate this opposition, a group of intellectuals has managed to convince a famous writer to imitate himself by fire in front of the leaders of the two states. To make sure that the immolation will go off as planned, the writer has been given a can of gasoline — which can no longer be found on the Polish market — and a box of Western matches, bought in Warsaw with dollars in a special store, and which are guaranteed to work.

What you have read so far is the plot of Tadeusz Konwicki's work of political fiction, "The Little Apocalypse," which is set in a perfectly identifiable Warsaw. The events take place in a 24-hour span, but the day, the month and the year are not specified. The dates of the newspapers are unclear, sometimes it is snowing and at other times, the sun is shining. The only reliable calendar — imported from the West — has been locked in a safe at party headquarters.

Konwicki's fascinating tale is a grotesque, ironic and pessimistic accusation of the regime, of the opposition, as well as of the intellectuals, and of himself. The book, produced as a satirical and now circulated in Poland, criticizes a totalitarian state and a society which allowed itself to be "totalitarianized." It is also an attempt to save what remains of Poland's good sense by mocking the conventions which have hamstrung and linked the regime with the opposition in the face of an anesthetized and indifferent nation.

"The Little Apocalypse" is a literary happening and one of the two major events in Poland today. Konwicki's fictional party gathered in the capital only a short time before the meeting of the real Polish Communist Party.

There are three important differences between Konwicki's fiction and reality: The opening date of the real Communist Party congress, is known, it is today; the incorporation of Poland into the Soviet Union will not be on the agenda, and the state-run television will not broadcast any embraces between Edward Giersek and Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Brezhnev, who is physically and diplomatically ill, has preferred to stay home.

A Communist Party congress is not an event in itself. It is a well-regulated ceremony rather than a source of reflection and inspiration. However, it does offer an opportunity to draw up a balance sheet on the nation's progress under the party's management, and to evoke ancient and new promises for the future.

But there will be no triumphant speeches in Warsaw today. The economic situation is close to disaster.

Poland's foreign debt is about \$20 billion and the only immediate future can be one of austerity.

Yet, if the Communist Party has lost all its credit, Mr. Giersek still enjoys a very real popularity. He has made a number of declarations recently that can be considered as astonishingly sincere for a Communist leader. "Without help, without a real effort, and above all, without the unity of the entire nation," he said, "we will not be able to overcome the crisis."

Despite this frankness — or because of it — Mr. Giersek seems to be the target of an organized campaign of sabotage. The services which, in principle, are under his control have just launched an attack against the three symbols of this indispensable unity.

The first symbol is the church. On the evening of Feb. 1, a dozen government thugs attacked the parish of Zbuzna Duzza. They profaned the church, beat and arrested the priest, Czeslaw Sadulski. This was not a haphazard decision. During two periods of riots, in 1970 and 1973, peasants around this little village, located southwest of Warsaw, fought against the police that had tried to stop them from building a church. The peasants went on and their little church was consecrated in 1974 by the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

Mr. Giersek's services also chose to bear down on a second symbol, the workers. They struck in Gdansk, the city of shipyards, where the workers revolted in 1970 which shook down the former head of the party, and the third symbol, the intellectuals. There were that 400 workers were killed.

Within the last few days, several dozen members of the workers' committees, members of free unions or sympathizers with the opposition were threatened with losing their jobs. News of a protest strike was hushed up. It would be interesting to know who among Mr. Giersek's friends decided to choose Gdansk to open a front against the workers. The third symbol of unity, the intellectuals, also came under attack. Shortly before the opening of Mr. Giersek's congress, the police raided — for the second time in two weeks — the apartment of dissident Jacek Kuron and made a number of arrests among those who were present at a meeting of the Workers Self-Defense Committee. The committee was created after the riots of June, 1976, and it is this group that published "The Little Apocalypse."

According to a recent survey, only 6.4 percent of the adult Polish population — that is 1.5 million — is atheist. Since the Communist Party, which is holding its congress today, claims more than 3 million members, it is safe to draw the conclusion that even if all the nation's atheists belonged to the party, it would still be made up of a majority of Catholics.

And this is not one more of Konwicki's fictional inventions, but a statistic drawn from a report of the very official Sociology Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The situation has gone beyond that of a "little apocalypse."

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## Kennan on Yugoslavia

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In the feverish debates now going on about the foreign policy of the United States, fortunately there are a few calm voices from the past and a new willingness on the part of U.S. newspapers, radio and television to listen to them.

This has been going on for a while, but it is only in comparatively recent years that so many U.S. daily papers have opened up their editorial pages to so many historians, philosophers and former government officials, and urged them to state their views on contemporary issues while large audiences were listening.

Many examples of this new cooperation could be mentioned, but George Frost Kennan will illustrate the point.

### Envoy to Moscow

George Kennan was born in Milwaukee and will be 76 on Saturday. He has been studying the Soviet problem ever since he went to the Baltic states as a young U.S. Foreign Service officer 52 years ago. He helped William Bullitt inaugurate the first U.S. Embassy to the Soviet Union in 1933; served several times in Moscow, becoming ambassador to Yugoslavia, 1961-63.

Therefore, it seemed reasonable to correspond with him about the most recent anxiety in Washington, namely, that after the death of Marshal Tito, the Russians would try to bring that country into the Soviet orbit. Kennan made the following points:

• There has never been the slightest indication of a Soviet desire to resort to military means to bring Yugoslavia back into its "bloc." Had Moscow wished to do anything like this, the best time would have been long ago.

• The main thing is that the Soviet Union has no significant bloc of followers in Yugoslavia who could form the basis for a pro-Soviet regime subordinating itself to Moscow. On the contrary, lacking this base, it would only invite great trouble by trying to occupy Yugoslavia.

• This would be, Kennan added, even in the best of circumstances, a major military operation. The Yugoslavs have the third strongest army in Europe, and they are excellent fighters. They would be prepared, in case of war, to fight a rear-

guard action on the plains, but then retire into the mountainous massif that runs lengthwise through the center of Yugoslavia. They held up 14 German divisions there during World War II. They are today many times better equipped to fight in those mountains than they were then. An attempt to dig them out of that terrain would presumably require a minimum of 30 to 50 divisions. There is no evidence that preparations have been made in the Soviet Union for anything remotely resembling such an operation.

• To get at the Yugoslavs, Kennan adds, the Russians would have to move their forces across 300 to 400 miles of Rumanian territory, and possibly parts of Hungary as well. They do not, as far as Kennan knows, have any significant forces in Rumania at this time. An attack across Rumanian territory would require the consent of the Rumanian government; and he can think of nothing that would arouse a more violent resistance on their part.

• If anything of this nature were to be undertaken, the Bulgarians would insist on being in on the act and using it as an opportunity to acquire Yugoslav Macedonia, which they have always coveted. This would undoubtedly bring in the Greeks and the Albanians, and would, in every likelihood, unleash a new Balkan war, if not a European one.

• All in all, Kennan suggests, what would be involved here would be an upheaval of such dimensions

as to put the greatest conceivable strain on the entire European status quo, including that of Central and Eastern Europe. Not only would Moscow, whose hold on the Warsaw Pact countries is already tenuous, not wish to place that hold in further jeopardy; it would have to reckon with the strong possibility that the operation in Yugoslavia (which would vitally affect Italian interests as well) could not be isolated and that it would probably lead to a general European war with eventual U.S. participation.

It is easy, of course, to argue with Kennan's thesis on Yugoslavia, as it is to question his anxiety that the Carter administration has been overreacting to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but it is interesting that Kennan was the author of that warning that the Soviet expansion in the world must be "contained," and that he is now warning us of Afghanistan and Yugoslavia not to assume the worst.

So there is a debate going on in the United States now, not between President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-mass. — or the other presidential candidates, for the matter, who seem to have very little to say. But there are serious proposals in the universities, and former servants of the government who are debating the issues in the columns of the daily papers, which have decided that these questions are too serious to be left only to their own news and editorial columns.

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## Letters

### Big Dishes

With reference to the article on the astronomical observatories on Mauna Kea, Hawaii (JHT Jan. 26-27):

The statement calling the proposed U.S. telescope, "the world's most advanced radio telescope" should be taken with some reservation.

The Institut de Radio Astronomie Millimétrique (IRAM) in Grenoble, France is currently constructing a similar telescope, i.e., to operate at millimeter wavelengths, to be erected on the Pico de Veleta in southern

Spain. It will have a diameter of 98 feet and should be operational by late 1983.

R.W. HAAS,  
IRAM.

Grenoble.

### Politics' Appeal

It seems to me that the leadership we are searching for so desperately lately in the traditional personages is like sex appeal, if it is not there at the right moment then it is really of no use any other time.

LARRY NASH.

Paris.



By Be Ready in 10 Years

## S., Russia Moving Ahead in Developing Laser Arms

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT) — The United States and the Soviet Union, working under conditions of secrecy, have made large leaps in recent years toward developing a new generation of laser weapons that many experts believe will transform the technology of war on the ground and in outer space in the next decade.

The prospect of using high-energy laser beams to destroy military targets has been discussed in technical circles since the mid-1960s when scientists began to examine various applications for the concentrated rays of light. Until recently it was widely assumed that the era of laser weapons would not come until the 1990s or later.

But, according to senior Pentagon officials and scientists in the industry, either or both of the powers are likely to demonstrate the feasibility of several types of laser weapons in the next 10 years. Government documents obtained by The New York Times disclosed that the United States has spent about \$2 billion to research laser weapons and officials said the Carter administration had spent more than \$200 million this year.

According to a report supplied to Congress last year, government scientists expect, over the coming decade, to build prototypes of laser weapons that could be used for several applications such as the defense of ships, aircraft, certain land targets or satellites.

**5-Megawatt Laser**  
The report, entitled "Directed Energy Programs," discloses that the U.S. Air Force is experimenting with several lasers for possible use in defense against missiles, aircraft, and enemy satellites. It says that service has demonstrated the ability of lasers against missiles at ranges and that this year Air Force technicians will begin testing 5-megawatt lasers fitted into a C-130 to see whether it could be used to defend a new generation of bombers against attack.

A laser is a device that generates nearly perfect beam of concentrated light in which the subatomic particles that constitute the beam, known as photons, travel on a parallel axis. Scientists believe that a laser produced by a 5-megawatt system would be able to melt objects at distances exceeding 10 miles.

In theory, the laser appears as nothing of an ultimate weapon because laser beams travel at the speed of light (more than 186,000 miles a second) and could be used steadily against different targets. Laser weapons would function best in the vacuum of space because they can be blocked or attenuated by clouds within the atmosphere.

Both the U.S. Army and Navy are developing laser weapons under development, and the report states that technicians are developing a 2.5-megawatt system that could be used to protect ships from missile strikes.

**Soviet Program**  
The Soviet Union is reported to have an active program for developing laser weapons. At a recent hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Jack Vorona, director for scientific and technical intelligence, said that the Soviet Union appeared to be roughly comparable to the United States in its capability to develop high-energy laser systems.

The annual military statement submitted to Congress recently, stated of Defense Harold Brown that, although the Russians are investigating the application of high-energy lasers to ballistic missile defenses, "severe technical obstacles remain in the way of using this technology into a weapon system that would have any real capability against ballistic missiles. We still have no evidence, over that the Soviets have developed a way, even conceptually, to overcome these obstacles."

Although lasers are being developed for numerous military roles, Pentagon's Defense Science and Engineering Administration (DSEA), a group of private consultants that regularly advises the secretary on technical matters, did not have concluded recently laser weapons are best suited for use in outer space, to destroy satellites or even nuclear missiles headed toward the United States.

Air Force is known to be using the use of lasers as anti-air weapons. The administration report on directed energy weapons said that the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency was developing a 2-megawatt laser and "precision tracking counting hardware" that could be used to track space-based laser weapons.

Deployed in sufficient numbers, the report says, laser satellites could defend against strategic communications satellites against anti-air attacks by the Soviet Union. It also says that two laser systems in space could be used to destroy all Soviet low-orbit satellites in less than 24 hours.

In recent interviews, several experts and out of government said the most intriguing and controversial proposal calls for using lasers in space to protect the United States.

**Irania-Pakistan Pact**  
IRAN, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Iran and Pakistan signed a protocol on cooperation in the scientific, economic, and agricultural fields, announced today. The pact was signed after six days in Islamabad.



TOP DOG — Sharpleam Blackcap (Brett to his friends) shows off the form that made him the champion at Crufts Show at London's Earls Court during the weekend. Owner of the black flat-coated retriever is Pat Chapman, center.

### Clear Alternatives Absent From Referendum

## Swedish Poll: No End to Nuclear Debate

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — Sweden's nonbinding referendum on the future of atomic energy, which was to deal with the question of how to deal with the issue, has turned into an exercise as likely to perpetuate the debate as to provide a conclusive answer.

Rather than directly confronting a subject that most Swedes agree has become a national obsession, the referendum questions, formulated last month by the five major political parties, provide three choices — but no clear alternatives on whether the country should continue to develop or should abandon its nuclear power plants. Moreover, no ground rules have been set for interpreting the results of the March 23 vote.

The campaign has become heavily political and, according to competing groups, shamefully manipulative. They agree only that the referendum experience will probably wound the Swedish political process.

"It has all been very negative for democracy," says Leonard Deleus, chairman of a group backing a referendum question seeking to phase out the six currently operative Swedish atomic reactors. "The tactics have not been very lovely."

Per Uckel, campaign manager for one of the two other choices, which almost identically propose to halt the development of atomic energy yet increase the country's reactors from 6 to 12, agreed in substance with Mr. Deleus.

"You won't get me to contradict the idea that this is an alienating experience in our political life," Mr. Uckel said. "People see the referendum as a bit ridiculous, and they're unhappy about its vagueness."

Behind the referendum lies the development here in the 1970s of a strong anti-nuclear movement, now a dominant force in national political life. Judging from the pacifist and anti-capitalist vocabulary of many of its proponents, the campaign has been a catchall for large groups interested in expressing dissatisfaction with Swedish society.

In 1976, a coalition of non-socialist parties ended the Social Democrats' four decades in power partly on the strength of the anti-nuclear stance of Thorbjörn Fälldin of the Center Party. Mr. Fälldin became premier but resigned when he could not agree with the two other components of the coalition, the Moderates and the Liberals, on how to deal with the nuclear issue.

Nuclear power would have been the central theme of the national election last fall, in which the coalition was returned to power, but the major parties eagerly agreed to hold the referendum after the elections. The decision was convenient for all of them, particularly the Social Democrats, who had been supporters of nuclear power but saw the possibility of a substantial loss of votes if they had to defend it.

The result was the referendum and a long period of maneuvering among the parties to determine how the propositions would be phrased to maintain their political profiles. In a country that has Europe's largest uranium deposits, none of the three eminent proposals give a voter a chance to affirm support for unlimited development of Sweden's nuclear potential.

Proposals 1 and 2, using identical phrasing, say that "there must be no further expansion of nuclear power" after the completion of the 12 planned reactors. The most conservative party, the Moderates, is behind the first proposal; with the backing of private industry, it is running its campaign with the slogan "Energy for Sweden" — which

carries the suggestion that nuclear energy is not really such a monster and stresses a slightly equivocal line in the proposition that it is to be phased out at "a rate that is possible" with regard to the need for electricity for the maintenance of employment and welfare.

The second proposal, which mirrors the first in its willingness to put six more reactors into operation, nonetheless uses the phrase, "Phase out nuclear energy, but reasonably." It also calls for state ownership of future power plants. It is supported by the Social Democrats and Liberal parties.

Proposal 3, which would eliminate the operating reactors over 10 years, has the support of Mr. Fälldin, environmentalist groups and the Communist Party. The Communists' position in support of the "atomic energy — no thanks" proposal contradicts the attitudes of both the Soviet bloc and West European Communist parties, and is generally regarded as an attempt to curry favor with Swedish youth.

The first opinion polls suggest that proposals 1 and 2 combined will probably get more than 50 percent, although a substantial number of voters say they are undecided. No one in the government is willing to say what would happen if the "no" group outpoll the other proposals individually but receive less than a majority of the vote. Presumably that would still be regarded as a mandate to continue with limited development of nuclear power.

Since the referendum is not binding, all groups acknowledge that a period of bargaining, complicated by the different positions of the three coalition partners, would begin in parliament with a strong chance that the referendum would then lose any significance it retained.

Mr. Deleus, leader of the opponents of nuclear power, said that a loss in the referendum will mean that "we carry on with our fight — that is, acting with all democratic and legal alternatives to achieve the end of atomic energy."

China, Spain Aides Meet

MADRID, Feb. 10 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Chang Wen-jun conferred for an hour yesterday with Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja. The men discussed means for increasing economic relations between Peking and Madrid.

**Obituaries**  
Lord Thomas, former BOAC chairman, died yesterday.

**Lord Thomas, Former BOAC Chairman**  
LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP) — Lord Thomas of Knaresborough, 82, a World War I fighter pilot who later turned Britain's national airline into a profitable enterprise, died yesterday, his family said.

Lord Thomas, formerly Sir Miles Thomas, became chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corp., later renamed British Airways, in 1949 when the state-owned airline was losing millions annually. Within five years BOAC was showing an annual profit of £1 million (about \$2.3 million).

In 1947 he became a director of the government's colonial development corporation, and he focused much of his attention on industrial expansion in what was then Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Thomas left BOAC in 1956 to head Mowlem Chemicals Ltd. He retired from Mowlem in 1965 and was created a life peer in 1971.

His long career in aviation and business began when he was a World War I fighter pilot in Britain's Royal Flying Corps. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Isadora Bennett Reed**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP) — Isadora Bennett Reed, 79, a dance impresario and publicist, died Friday night.

Mrs. Reed had been associated in various capacities with Martha Graham, the Ballet Theatre, the Joffrey Ballet, the Royal Danish Ballet, Jose Limon, Dancers of Bali, the City Center Ballet and Town Hall in a career that spanned 40 years.

She is believed to have been the first female reporter for the Chicago Daily News, which has folded, and it was there that she met her husband, Daniel Reed, an actor, director and playwright. They married in 1918. He died in 1978. During the 1930s, she began to devote herself to theatrical publicity and eventually opened a firm, from which she retired in 1972.

"Isadora came up with a rather startling innovation called telling the truth," said the late Donald Duncan, editor of Dance Magazine.

**Howard Bird**  
MIAMI, Spain, Feb. 10 (IHT) — Howard Bird, 91, a co-founder and honorary president of the American Club of the Costa del Sol, died in Miami last week after a long illness.

A Connecticut-born engineer, Mr. Bird graduated from Yale in 1910, served in France in World War I and lived abroad from 1920, principally in Britain. He moved to the Costa del Sol in 1951 after his retirement.

At 74, he started a company and was active in business until last year. As the unofficial head of the U.S. colony on the coast, he was active in gaining voting rights for Americans abroad.

**Earl H. Leaf**  
HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Earl H. Leaf, 75, a war correspondent and Hollywood columnist, died on Tuesday of emphysema, it was disclosed Friday.

Mr. Leaf went to the Far East to become a journalist in the 1930s. He free-lanced for Time magazine and the Saturday Evening Post and also worked in China for the United Press, the predecessor to United Press International.

During his stay in China, Mr. Leaf was an adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, the founder of the nationalist government, and he covered the Chinese-Japanese War as a photojournalist. During World War II, he worked for the forerunner to the CIA, the Office of Strategic Services, then free-lanced as a journalist in Paris.

In the 1950s, he came to Hollywood and began a new phase of his career. He took photographs of such stars as Marilyn Monroe, Jayne Mansfield and Kim Novak and wrote a column on Hollywood activities for Time Magazine. The column, which he wrote for 20 years, was called "My Fair and Frantic Hollywood."

**Antoine Pompe**  
BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (Reuters) — Antoine Pompe, 107, an architect and Belgium's oldest inhabitant, died Friday night, his family said today.

He was a leading figure of Belgian modern architecture and built the first concrete building in Brussels. He also designed furniture and jewelry and wrote several books. He retired in 1939.

**Leslie Welch**  
LONDON, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Leslie Welch, 72, known to Britons as "Mr. Memory," died Friday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Welch appeared on 4,000 radio shows, 500 television programs and in 12 films during the 1930s when he was at the height of his fame. He had amazing powers of recall on the most trivial sports items. He once said that he had been asked more than 1 million sports questions and claimed to have answered them all correctly.

### Just Before Start of Communist Party Congress

## 13 Polish Dissidents Detained by Police

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW, Feb. 10 — Thirteen dissidents were detained in a major crackdown before the start of Poland's first Communist Party congress in four years, and 10 of them remained in custody today.

The Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR), one of Poland's most important dissident groups, said 13 members were taken into detention and six apartments were searched in the biggest action against the committee since 1977, when 60 persons were detained.

Organization spokesmen said that 11 members of the group were detained Friday evening either on their way to a regular monthly meeting at the apartment of 91-year-old economist Prof. Edward Lipinski, where 34 persons met, or else at their homes before setting out. Two were seized yesterday.

Three of the 13 had been released by midday today.

No Provocation

At a press conference called today to discuss the detentions, committee spokesmen issued a statement pledging deep solidarity with Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov and protesting his internal exile.

Committee members said they knew of no provocation for the detentions — which usually involve 48 hours in custody without charges — and said they had planned no special action to coincide with this week's Communist Party congress.

More than 1,800 top party func-

tionaries and officials were to gather tomorrow to hear party leader Edward Gierek open the congress.

The five-day meeting was to be held amid growing economic problems in Poland, where currency problems and food and other shortages have long been among the most severe in Eastern Europe. Polish officials have confirmed that the country's hard currency debts to the West are at least \$17 billion.

No major policy or leadership

changes were expected to come of the congress.

The committee members said they did not know of any other dissident group's having been bothered. One group, which calls itself a peasant self-defense organization, disclosed plans for a milk strike to coincide with the start of the congress.

The group said it wanted to protest an attack by police and plainclothesmen on the Rev. Czeslaw Sadlowski in his parish house in the village of Zbroza Durza on Jan. 31.

Dissidents claim the priest was

beaten up, his church searched, and

the parish mimeograph machine

confiscated. They said they were

demanding an official apology to the

priest and the return of the machine.

An alarm system was being set

up so that villagers could be

called when needed, they said.

Extra Police

As on many official occasions, ex-

tra police were brought into War-

saw in preparation for the congress.

They manned street corners

throughout the city today.

KOR members said some of the

police who made the detentions

appeared unfamiliar with Warsaw

dissidents.

One group spokesman said that

the police had been polite while

detaining the dissidents, except in the

case yesterday of Henryk Wujec,

who was said to have questioned

the identity of two men who

stopped him outside the apartment

of another dissident. He was chased

into an apartment and captured,

dissident sources said.

Soviet Choreographer Said

To Ask Asylum in Austria

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 — A Soviet ballet choreographer has asked for asylum in Austria, ballet sources said last night. Meanwhile, a Soviet ballet teacher flew back to Moscow from Tokyo after the defection of his sister, also a teacher.

Henryk Mayorov, 43, is a prominent choreographer and former star dancer with the Leningrad and Kiev ballet companies. His ballet "Clippolonia" was one of the Bolshoi's most recent productions. Few details of his defection were available, the sources said.

The choreographer's departure followed the defections last Wednesday of Souleimik Messerer, 71, a well-known dancer and ballet teacher since the 1930s, and her son, Mikhail, 31. The Messerers asked for asylum in Tokyo, where Mrs. Messerer was teaching and Mikhail was performing as a minor soloist with a visiting Bolshoi troupe. They then flew to New York, arriving last Wednesday.

Officials in Tokyo said today that Mrs. Messerer's brother, Asaf Messerer, cut short his stay and flew to Moscow today aboard an Aeroflot jet.

The officials said that Mr. Messerer had been at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo after his sister and her son defected. Japanese officials speculated that Soviet authorities may have ordered his return because they feared that he also might defect.

Mr. Messerer was traveling with the 95-member Bolshoi troupe, which is on a 12-city tour of Japan. The group is scheduled to return to the Soviet Union on Feb. 21.

Mr. Messerer is a former star dancer and one of the Soviet Union's leading ballet teachers. He holds the title of People's Artist of the Russian Federation and was honored on his 70th birthday with a gala evening at the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow.

In another development, the Bolshoi canceled on Friday a seven-city Norwegian tour that was to have begun tonight in Oslo. A spokesman said the tour was canceled because of the defections.

Police said they had no definite leads but were working on the theory that Mr. Kaiter had been killed by the Irish Republican Army. Mr. Kaiter was an orthodox Jew, but it was not immediately clear whether religion was an element in his killing. He owned several Belfast shops that specialized in fine art, gold coins, jewelry and porcelain.

**British in Ulster**  
Said to Be Using  
Illegal Wiretaps

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP) — British Army officers in Northern Ireland, frustrated by official restrictions on wiretapping, are bugging telephones on their own and illegally to fight guerrillas, the Sunday Times of London reported today.

The newspaper quoted the spokesman of a private security firm as saying that it began two years ago to sell bugging equipment to army officers in Belfast, who made it clear they were after suspected members of the Irish Republican Army, and told them how to operate it.

The spokesman said the officers had come in civilian clothes, and that the firm — which the newspaper did not identify — had checked to make sure they were army and not IRA men before selling the equipment.

Northern Ireland army headquarters declined to comment on the report. Military men have complained privately for some time that the campaign against the Provisional wing of the IRA and other guerrilla groups is being hampered by restrictions on security forces in the province, which has been ravaged by sectarian feuding between Protestant and Roman Catholic extremists since 1969.

British newspapers recently have reported that privately obtained wiretapping equipment has been used in the United Kingdom against thousands of private citizens, labor unions and even friendly embassies, including the U.S. Embassy in London.

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dissident sources said.

Soviet Science Academy

Urged to Assist Sakharov

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (NYT) — Yelena Bonner, wife of the exiled physicist Andrei Sakharov, yesterday called on the Soviet Academy of Sciences to come to her husband's defense, saying that the organization's fear to speak up on behalf of one of its own members could help bring back the "nightmare" of Stalinism.

Mrs. Bonner made the appeal at a news conference at her Moscow apartment before taking the train to rejoin the Nobel Peace Prize laureate in his exile in Gorki, 250 miles east of the capital and closed to foreigners. She had come to Moscow from Gorki a week ago to be with her 80-year-old mother, Ruth Bonner, and to see her doctors about her eyes, which have only partial vision despite two operations in July.

Mrs. Bonner also appealed to all the Western scientists and other visitors to Moscow who have met with Mr. Sakharov over the years to "bear witness in his defense" against the charges of treasonous views brought against him in the Soviet press.

Mrs. Bonner said that she hoped people in the West would not interpret the Soviet academy's silence in the Sakharov affair and the fact that Mr. Sakharov has not been expelled as a member, as a sign of the academy's political independence.

"It is a tactic on the part of our authorities," she said, "to our scientists can keep going abroad to meet with their Western colleagues, seemingly with clean hands."

"The authorities have not yet ordered denunciations to commence — that is all," she added. It remains to be seen, she said, what will happen if the academy is asked to vote to expel Mr. Sakharov, a decision that can be taken only by a two-thirds majority, in a secret ballot, of the academy's 231 full members and 465 corresponding members.

No such vote has taken place yet, she said, but the next general meeting is scheduled for March 4 and Mrs. Bonner noted that "for the first time my husband has not received an invitation."

Mrs. Bonner called on Soviet scientists "to defend Sakharov... to defend yourselves, your right to be human beings, however high the scientific spheres you occupy."

Letters Condemn Sakharov

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Yuri Zhukov, a commentator for the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, appeared on Soviet television yesterday and said that he has received more than 200 letters condemning Mr. Sakharov and saying punitive action against him was long overdue.

**4 Dead in Thai Bombing**  
BANGKOK, Feb. 10 (AP) — Four persons were killed and 40 wounded when a time bomb exploded Friday at the Hat Yai railway station in southern Thailand, a provincial officer said yesterday. Police blamed the attack on bandits.

**Christian Cultists Killed**  
MANILA, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Authorities report the killing of 24 Christian cultists wearing large religious medals for protection from bullets. The clashes have occurred since Jan. 31 on Negros Island, 400 miles south of Manila.

**Filipino Gunmen**  
Kidnap 11 Girls

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines, Feb. 10 (AP) — The recent kidnappings of six teen-age girls in 11 number of young women held by abductors in the southern Philippines. Police say no reasons have been asked for the six.

Police speculate that the kidnappers, believed to be Moslem rebels, forced the girls into marriage. The other victims are Virginia Arcillas, 16, who was seized aboard a bus near Zamboanga in October by five armed men, and four teenagers abducted from a hijacked motor launch on Dec. 28. A \$400 ransom was demanded and paid for Miss Arcillas, but she has not turned up.

**Taiwanese Suspend**  
Ties With Colombia

TAIPEI, Feb. 10 (UPI) — The Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that Taiwan was closing its embassy in Bogota and suspending diplomatic relations with Colombia, which established relations with China on Friday in what the ministry called an unfriendly act.

Taiwan was expected to continue trade and cultural exchanges with Colombia, a long-time ally, but observers said the Colombian move toward China might induce other Latin American nations to follow suit. Taiwan now maintains official relations with 21 nations, 11 of them in Latin America.

**British in Ulster**  
Said to Be Using  
Illegal Wiretaps

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP) — British Army officers in Northern Ireland, frustrated by official restrictions on wiretapping, are bugging telephones on their own and illegally to fight guerrillas, the Sunday Times of London reported today.

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The spokesman said the officers had come in civilian clothes, and that the



## The FBI's Landlord: A Newsman

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON (WP) — On Sept. 19, 1978, I became a landlord for the FBI. I didn't know it at the time.

FBI agents, using the apparently nonexistent Olympic Construction Corp. as a cover, rented my house at 4407 W. St. NW for their "Arab scam," in which agents posed as Arab sheikhs or their agents willing to pay bribes to secure the help of public officials.

The FBI is a good tenant. It pays the rent on time. It also likes to make improvements. Indeed, the man who signed my lease claiming to be named L. Robert Johnson and to be secretary-treasurer of Arlington-based Olympic Construction, wasn't interested in the house unless he could have permission to install an intricate burglar-alarm system, recessed lighting and wood paneling in the basement.

Johnson indicated the cost of his improvements would be close to \$25,000. From the beginning, Johnson was mysterious. In his rental application to Burdette C. Nicholls, the firm handling my house, he was described as 32 years old, single and earning \$75,000 a year. He gave his last address as the posh Olympic Towers on New York's Fifth Avenue, but Olympic Towers had no knowledge of Johnson as an owner or renter.

His bank reference, Security National, vouched for Johnson, and when I became curious about the improvements planned for my house, I was referred to an interior decorator, Lee Kaufman in Great Neck, N.Y.

Kaufman was full of enthusiasm for my house, the choice paneled he would install and the attractive ceiling lighting for the large basement room where the main living action apparently took place. He didn't mention installing hidden cameras and microphones. I approved the remodeling by telephone.

Shortly after Johnson moved in, the neighbors began to notice that this bachelor renting a six-bedroom house for \$1,200 a month rarely spent the night at home but had numerous well-dressed, briefcase-carrying visitors, all male.

The FBI apparently noticed itself being noticed. Shortly after the renovations were completed, the FBI's "maid" invited one neighbor (who doesn't want to be named) to take a tour of my house. The neighbor saw a teletype machine, a large supply of liquor and nothing else unusual. She thinks the tour was to convince her that nothing strange was going on.

Margaret Osmer, another neighbor who then was a correspondent for ABC-TV, had the strongest suspicions that Johnson of



Reporter Lee Lescaze's home, which was rented by the FBI.

Olympic Construction was more than a businessman with odd habits.

In New York, where I had been assigned by The Washington Post in July, 1977, I received occasional reports of these strange activities from neighbors. I had never seen Johnson or the renovated house.

From the beginning, the FBI knew that I was a newspaper reporter and apparently didn't care. I could only guess who my tenant was and I didn't spend much time thinking about the mystery. I was happy to have a rent check each month, and my real estate agent told me the house was being extremely well maintained.

### The FBI or the Mafia

When I did think about the house, I wondered if the Central Intelligence Agency was using it as a safe house. Margaret Osmer was much closer. She guessed it was either the FBI or the Mafia.

Now, I ask myself what would I have done if I had known? Would I have written a story that would have revealed Abscam or would I have continued as a willing scamlord?

I met Johnson and saw my renovated house for the first time on Jan. 23. The Post had asked me to return to Washington this summer and I wanted to see what had been done to the house and discuss whether Johnson would be willing to give up the house a year before the September, 1981, expiration of his lease.

Johnson met me, my wife and two daughters at the front door at 8:30 a.m. For him, it must have been an annoying interruption of the undercover operation to have to play tenant and discuss curtains and wallpaper.

The TV set was on in the library. Coffee was brewed in the kitchen. Johnson, a man of medium build with a small mustache, was reserved and hospitable. Whatever he thought of the visit, it was a big disappointment to me. Johnson said he would leave the house this summer but demanded a compensation of \$7,000 to \$8,000.

It was also clear that Johnson and his decorator have different taste from my wife and me. The basement paneled in a dark, cheap-looking imitation barn wood. It contrasted strikingly with the elegant antique furniture on the ground floor, which NBC-TV reported was borrowed from the Smithsonian Institution.

The antiques, Johnson said, were the reason he needed an elaborate security system. The alarm was the only thing Johnson talked about with enthusiasm. He explained the way it worked and seemed proud of it. I thought to myself I'd never turn it on.

The visit added to the mystery. Johnson, whose company office was allegedly a short drive away, had a large telephone company installation to handle several phone lines and a teletype. The house was cleaner than any I've ever seen.

The front basement room was locked, and Johnson said the key was kept at his office because the room was full of Olympic Construction Corp. records. It now appears that the room was full of videotape equipment and videotapes.

The cameras and microphones apparently are concealed behind the basement paneled or in the ceiling where recessed lighting was installed. Unless the FBI tore into upstairs walls, the microphones are most likely hidden in light fixtures.

I phoned Johnson last week at my house. Another agent from the Washington field office answered. Could I see my house? I asked.

Not today, he answered. "It's pretty busy out here," he said. "We're still doing people down." Two cars were in the driveway, the shades were drawn, and reporters and photographers were watching the house.

The agent wanted me to know that there is a letter in the mail to me saying I can have my house back this summer without paying \$7,000 to \$8,000. The FBI doesn't need it much longer.

## UN Drafts Law to Stem Torture

By Iain Guest

GENEVA (UPI) — Geo Mangakis was one of the victims of torture under the military regime in Greece. After his ordeal, he wrote: "I have experienced the fate of the victim. I have seen the torturer's face at close quarters. It was in a worse condition than my own bleeding, livid face — distorted by a kind of twitching that had nothing human about it."

These words were recalled in Geneva by a participant in the annual meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission, which began on Feb. 4. The delegates from 43 nations are drafting a new convention to make torture an international crime. The United States has sent a 10-member delegation headed by Jerome Shestack, a Philadelphia lawyer.

Widespread torture has been reported in the twilight of colonial empires, reaching major proportions during the war in Algeria and in the Portuguese African colonies. It has been reported in Kenya and Cyprus, in Northern Ireland, South Africa, Rhodesia and many other places.

A report in 1973 by Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, concluded that torture was practiced in at least 57 countries. This has been reduced with Portugal's withdrawal from Africa, the fall of the Greek military regime and the end of the dictatorships in Spain and Portugal.

### 5 Dictators

Human rights organizations see 1979 — whatever the increase in international tensions — as a satisfactory year because it led to the fall of five dictators: Idi Amin of Uganda, Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran, Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua and Francisco Macias Nguema of Equatorial Guinea. The end of 1978 saw the fall of the brutal regime of Pol Pot in Cambodia.

Despite these positive changes, torture continues to be a major international issue. A UN official said that torture was institutionalized in Latin America. A recent report by Amnesty International gave details by witnesses of two secret detention centers in Argentina.

Currently Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile are listed as major violators of human rights by the UN commission. Many human rights activists believe that this attests to the complicity between their governments and their security forces in kidnapping, torture and disappearances.

### Detention Centers

While human rights groups do not find evidence that systematic torture, as practiced in Latin America, is found in Communist regimes, they point out that often the legal systems are so harsh and arrest charges so vague that actual torture rarely is needed.

"If hoodlums can be punished with years of forced labor, you don't need to extract confes-

sions by torture," a human rights expert said of the Soviet Union. The nearest thing to torture is the widespread forcible application of drugs in psychiatric detention centers in the Soviet Union and Romania as well as the harsh prison conditions in Cuba and in the re-education camps in Vietnam, the experts suggest.

The word torture brings to mind the brutal practices at detention centers that have become notorious: Makynide prison in Kampala, where, under Marshal Amin, prisoners were forced to smash each other's skulls in; Blackbeach at Malabo, the capital of Equatorial Guinea where steel and wood fetters were clamped around wrists and ankles to slowly cut off circulation; Bououlina street in Athens, where prisoners were dunked in water, hung up with hoods over their heads and beaten on the soles of their feet.

the torturer, which becomes a spur to further punishment.

"The aim of the torturer is not just to intimidate but to force false confessions," said Hans Thoden of the Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists. These confessions usually lead to death — or "transference" in the chilling language of Argentina.

For those who survive, the damage can be permanent, the 1973 Amnesty report noted, "like taking the wing off a butterfly." Many former prisoners who were tortured still suffer insomnia and vomiting, and some have brain damage.

Although much is known about the extent of torture, it is difficult to use this information to make a precise legal document. The UN commission has underscored three points from the evidence:

- Individual torturers are often known, indeed sometimes make little effort to disguise themselves. The convention under consideration would make torture punishable by all countries that sign it, but it has not been decided whether the torturers also would face trial and imprisonment if they were arrested in a foreign country. Nigel Rodley, Amnesty International's legal adviser, argues that torturers should not find a haven anywhere, but some West European governments believe that it would be difficult to find witnesses and compile evidence.

- Punishing the torturer himself — the principle of individual responsibility — would mean that officials could not plead that they acted on orders from above. Indeed, there is a wealth of evidence to show that police and security agents often go much further than their leaders suppose.

- Torture is practiced systematically by government officials or paramilitary groups with the knowledge and acquiescence of governments.

The participants in the UN meeting acknowledge that the victims of terrorists — like Aldo Moro, the former Italian premier slain by the Red Brigades — also are subjected to a kind of torture. But terrorists are seen as unlikely to abide by international law when their effectiveness lies in breaking laws. "The most one can hope for is that they abide by the Geneva conventions which allow them humane treatment if captured," a delegate said.

Actually defining torture has been complex and time-consuming. Currently, the definition does not include punishment. Some are angry at this because they believe that the Islamic practices of chopping off hands, birching and flogging are state-sanctioned forms of torture. But others point out that including punishment in the definition probably would lessen the chances of governments accepting the treaty.

The definition also does not cover cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Some want this left out to keep the definition tight. But others feel that its inclusion would increase the chances of conviction in a whole range of borderline cases of torture, notably psychiatric detention in the Soviet Union. The European Convention on Human Rights does recognize this "kind" of torture, but not on torture, that Britain was indicted for the treatment of prisoners in Northern Ireland.

Niall MacDermot, a former British Cabinet minister who now heads the International Commission of Jurists, told the Human Rights Commission that, while the Israelis apparently were not practicing systematic physical torture, they were subjecting Arab detainees to methods of psychological pressure such as depriving them of sleep and keeping them hooded, bound and isolated. His information was based on a recent trip to the territories occupied by Israel.

- The enforcement of the convention is a problem. Under the current draft proposed by Sweden, any country that ratifies the convention would be required to submit regular reports, which would be scrutinized by independent experts. This procedure is followed in the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, but in the view of many it allows for the suppression of evidence and is too dependent on the vigilance of the press.

As a result, organizations like the human rights commission are pressing for an international inspectorate that would be empowered to make visits to detention centers without prior notice. "There's no doubt that most torture occurs in the first period of detention," said Alexander Hay, the former Swiss banker who is president of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Mr. Rodley of Amnesty International agrees. "That's when the prisoner is completely cut off from his family and lawyers. No one knows where he is," he said.

The proposal for the inspectorate is based on the experience of the Red Cross. Mr. Hay estimates that the organization has visited more than 300,000 political prisoners in 70 countries since World War II. Like the Red Cross reports, the inspectorate's reports would be confidential.

### Iranian Jails

Recently, the Red Cross took the almost unprecedented step of releasing a dossier on visits to 18 Iranian jails between 1977 and 1979 during the visit. The Red Cross delegates spoke freely to prisoners, without witnesses, and although the first report noted terrible torturing techniques by the shah's secret police, the whole dossier concluded that the two years of visit had brought significant reductions in beatings, the length of initial interrogation and the overall number of prisoners.

While this showed, as the Red Cross always has maintained, that its private missions of bringing improvements, the dossier was published only after the present Iranian government publicly stated the first report in order to discredit the shah. The Red Cross was further stung because Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government had only allowed it one visit to Qazvin jail.

The advocates of an inspectorate admit that it would not be popular with governments, so they are prepared for it to be backed on as an optional protocol. Although they concede this would mean that only countries with a clean conscience would sign, they point out that situations can change very quickly.

The major problem, as with so many UN efforts, is time. Drafting the convention is complicated by the resistance of governments and the difficulties of reconciling different legal systems. It took 20 years to draft the 1966 covenant and another eight to ratify it.

Despite this, many are optimistic that the time is right for taking a significant step against the use of torture. "If nations can't agree on this, what can they agree on?" said Mr. Thoden of the International Commission of Jurists. "It's a test case of their commitment to human rights."

## Scientists Take a New, Hard Look at Parapsychology

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT) — Will reputable scientists ever accept the claim that extrasensory perception and other paranormal powers really exist?

It appears that many of them already have. Not only do some of the world's most honored scientists believe in parapsychology, but a newly published survey suggests that a majority of U.S. scientists accept at least the possibility that extrasensory perception exists.

A large number of new parapsychology experiments drawing ideas from the physics of atomic particles have rekindled a controversy over whether parapsychology is a legitimate science or merely a pseudoscience created by charlatans to snare the naive.

Some experimenters claim that the natural process of radioactive decay can be influenced by mental concentration and that the results of their latest work demonstrate the contention. Other experiments purport to show that mind power alone can change the temperature of super-sensitive thermometers and the separation between objects. Some respected scientists have turned to meditation as a means of seeking truth.

Various laboratories have sought either to confirm or debunk the legitimacy of parapsychology since the controversial experiments in the 1930s by Dr. Joseph Rhine of Duke University. Dr. Rhine had his subjects try to use supposed paranormal powers to "see" the designs on special cards concealed from them.

His results proved, he contended, that extrasensory perception permits subjects to pick the right cards significantly more often than chance alone would allow. Other scientists challenged this conclusion, noting that Dr. Rhine and other parapsychologists routinely reject data from subjects who are not performing well. If all the data from extrasensory perception tests were preserved and reckoned into the statistics, critics say, the statistics would show a result no better than pure chance.

The parapsychologists have argued that paranormal abilities cannot be turned on or off like laboratory apparatus, and that it is fair to discard results from subjects who are not "on."

### Matter of Faith

The dispute over this key question has not been resolved, and belief in parapsychology, like religion, remains a matter of faith. Despite that, belief by scientists in psychic phenomena seems to be far more widespread than many had suspected.

Dr. Mahlon Wagner, a psychologist at the Oswego campus of the State University of New York, recently published in the journal *Zetetic Scholar* the results of a poll he conducted. The journal, whose name is derived from the Greek word for skeptic, publishes scholarly papers, most of which assail claims of paranormal phenomena.

Dr. Wagner sent questionnaires to 2,100 professors at colleges and universities throughout the United States, and received 1,188 responses. Of the natural scientists who responded, he said, 9 percent said that they accepted extrasensory perception as an established fact, and 45 percent described ESP as a likely possibility.

How does Dr. Wagner feel about his results? "I used to be a total skeptic," he said, speaking of parapsychology, "but I've become a little more accepting because there are good, honest scholars in the field."

Research in parapsychology has been spurred by a number of recent financial grants.

Backed by private donors, Dr. Robert Jahn, dean of engineering and applied science at Princeton University, has undertaken a psychic research program based on some experiments that suggested that mind power might change a thermometer reading or the distance between two objects.

Another physicist, Dr. Peter Phillips of Washington University in St. Louis, was awarded a \$500,000 grant several months ago for psychic research. The grant, one of the largest for psychic research, was from a foundation established by the McDonnell Douglas Corp.

There have been hints that U.S. intelligence organizations have experimented with ESP, and Soviet security officials interrogated and expelled a U.S. news correspondent for allegedly receiving a secret research report on parapsychology.

At the annual meeting of the American Physical Society last year, a session on parapsychology was held for the first time. Although most of those attending were deeply skeptical, about 500 scientists listened attentively to such parapsychologists as Helmut Schmidt of the Mind Science Foundation of San Antonio, Tex., an institution maintained by grants from William Slick Jr., a Texas oil magnate.

### Number Series

Dr. Schmidt, a physicist by training, uses devices called random-number generators in his experiments. These machines are actuated by the random quantum-mechanical process of radioactive decay, producing a continuous series of numbers.

Describing his experiments, Dr. Schmidt said that one of his machines has a ring of lights arranged like a clock dial, and the radioactive process randomly illuminates one of these lights at a time. Subjects are asked to try to influence the direction in which the lights come on. The results, he asserted, demonstrated a significant correlation between his subjects' mental efforts and the observed results.

In another type of experiment, Dr. Schmidt said that he gave subjects the same instructions, but, unknown to them, the machine already had produced its random series of numbers the previous day. Electronic recordings had been made of the numbers and stored in a safe without being examined. Copies made from them were then played for the subjects, who believed that they were watching the machine in action rather than a mere recording.

Again, Dr. Schmidt said, there was correlation between their mental efforts and the results, even though the results had been obtained beforehand. "The implication seems to be that the effect can work backward in time," he said, "and that is an outrageous idea from a conventional standpoint. But it may be that some quantum effects not yet understood could account for just such an outcome."

The chairman of the parapsychology session, Paul Horowitz of Cambridge, Mass., a physicist, asserted that Dr. Schmidt was probably wrong. "But it's important that the investigation of parapsychology be kept within the structure of science where it can be examined critically," he said.

Some scientists are outraged by such thinking. Among them is John Wheeler, a U.S. physicist specializing in the theory of gravitational collapse and black holes.

Contending that parapsychology is a pretentious pseudoscience, he has sought for the last year to leave the Parapsychological Association

based in Alexandria, Va., deprived of its status as an affiliate of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Wheeler and other scientific critics of parapsychology maintain that, when results from psychic experiments are scrutinized according to accepted scientific and statistical tests, they turn out to prove nothing.

Despite such objections, scientists are as often duped by charlatans and hoaxers as are non-scientists, skeptics assert.

A case in point, they say, is that of John Taylor, a mathematician at King's College, London, who wrote a popular book in 1975 called "Supermundum." The book, which was essentially a primer for parapsychology, recounted how Dr. Taylor had become convinced by the demonstrations of a self-styled psychic from Israel named Uri Geller. Mr. Geller claimed to be able to bend spoons, transport objects through the air and perform many other tricks by mental power alone.

Later, when Mr. Geller's feats were revealed as mere tricks of stagecraft, Dr. Taylor published two papers in the scientific journal *Nature* recanting his earlier endorsement.

But many similar cases over the years have failed to shake the convictions of a number of

### Do-It-Yourself ESP Test

To do a classic experiment, construct 50 Zener cards, a basic tool of parapsychologists since the 1930s, by making 10 copies of the patterns on this page.

If such a pack is shuffled carefully, a blindfolded subject stands a 1-in-5 chance of correctly identifying each card as it is dealt. This means that a subject could expect to make 10 correct guesses by chance. Consistent correct guesses of more than 10 out of each pack of the deck could be taken as evidence of some paranormal effect.

The experiment may be done in various ways. The experimenter can look at each card in order, while the subject, in another room, attempts to read the experimenter's mind and shouts out his answers. It is also possible to do this with experimenter and subject sitting across a table from each other.

distinguished scientists, including two giants of physics, Sir William Crookes and Wolfgang Pauli.

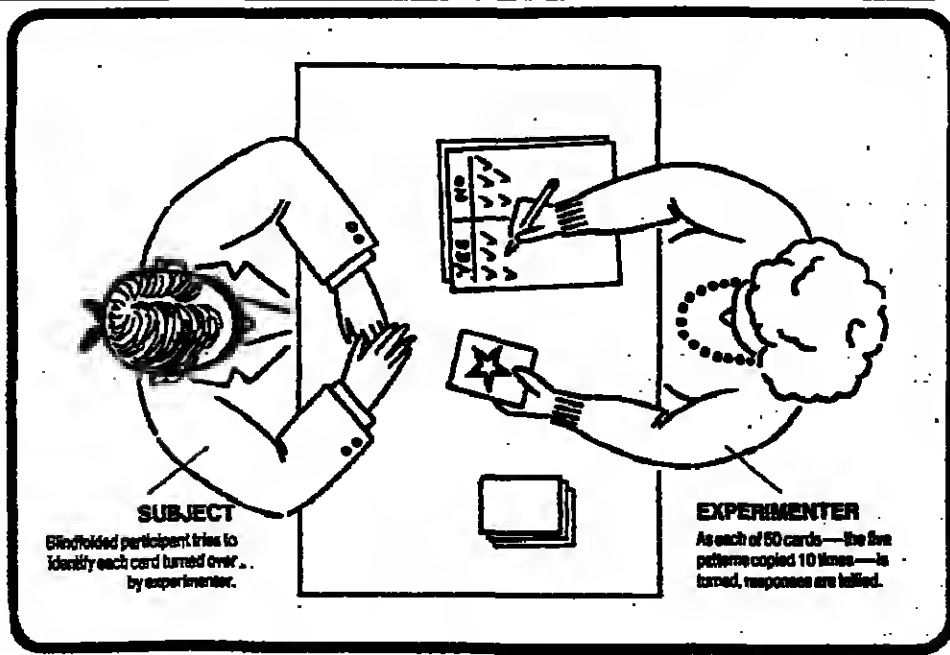
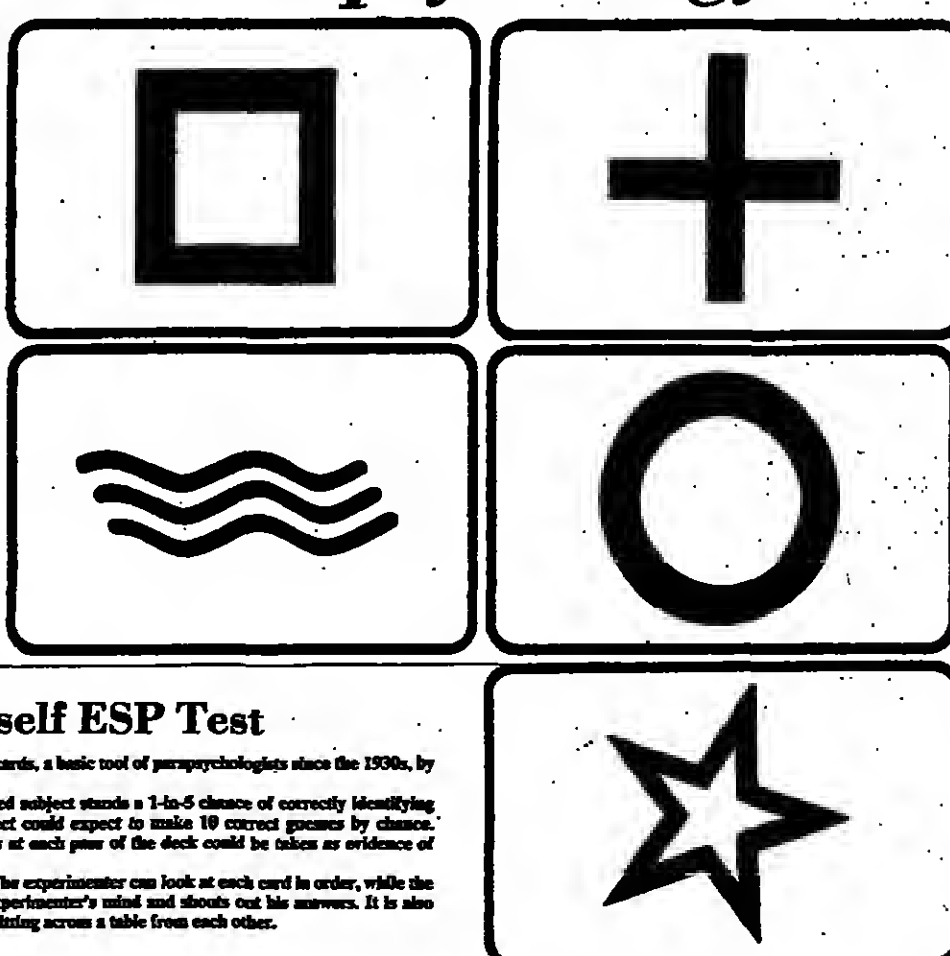
Dr. Brian Josephson, a 40-year-old British scientist who was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1973, increasingly has turned toward parapsychology during the last 10 years in his research at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University, England. The latter institution awarded its first doctorate in parapsychology last year.

Dr. Josephson said that he was 99-percent convinced of the reality of the paranormal effects, notably so-called remote viewing and mental metal bending.

Dr. Josephson's mastery of quantum mechanics and other hard physical principles led him to the discovery of the Josephson effect, by which electrical conductivity in an ultracold environment can be switched on or off with a magnetic field. Superconductors of the coming decade are expected to be based on it. Is the rigorous technique of thought that discovered the Josephson effect compatible with parapsychology?

"You ask whether parapsychology lies within the bounds of physical law," Dr. Josephson said. "My feeling is that to some extent it does, but physical law itself may have to be redefined in terms of some new principles. It may be that some effects in parapsychology are ordered-state effects of a kind not yet encompassed by physical theory."

"My interest is not only in parapsychology but in the nature of intelligence and consciousness. These are also ordered processes which are



not yet understood," he said. "It may be that an understanding of intelligence and consciousness lies outside the paradigm of physics. It may be that more can be learned about the nature of reality through meditative processes."

But he does not expect the results of such work to be universally persuasive. "It is clear," he said, "that you can never satisfy a skeptic except by enrolling him directly in an experiment, and you can't do that with every skeptic."

APR 11 1980







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Group Results (unaudited)					
Twelve Months to:		30.9.79	30.9.78	Analyses by Industry	
		£ millions		Twelve Months to:	
				30.9.79	30.9.78
				£ millions	
Turnover .. .. .		<u>6,672</u>	<u>6,676</u>	Turnover	
Trading profit .. .. .		<u>446</u>	<u>438</u>	Tobacco .. .. .	3,975
Investment income .. .. .		<u>56</u>	<u>61</u>	Retail .. .. .	1,559
Operating profit .. .. .		<u>502</u>	<u>499</u>	Paper .. .. .	661
Interest paid .. .. .		<u>74</u>	<u>66</u>	Printing & Packaging .. .. .	176
Profit before taxation .. .. .		<u>428</u>	<u>433</u>	Other activities .. .. .	<u>301</u>
Taxation .. .. .		<u>184</u>	<u>189</u>		<u>6,672</u>
Profit after taxation .. .. .		<u>244</u>	<u>244</u>	Operating profit	
Minority interest .. .. .		<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	Tobacco .. .. .	316
Net profit attributable to B.A.T Industries Ltd. .. .. .		<u>220</u>	<u>219</u>	Retail .. .. .	34
				Paper .. .. .	81
				Printing & Packaging .. .. .	14
				Other activities .. .. .	<u>57</u>
					<u>502</u>
Taxation comprises:					<u>498</u>
Net U.K. corporation tax .. .. .		27	29		
Overseas taxation .. .. .		157	159		
		184	188		
Deferred taxation .. .. .		—	1		
		184	189		
Total taxation as a proportion of profit before taxation .. .. .		43.0%	43.6%		

**Change of year end**

As already announced the Group's year end has been changed to 31 December. This unaudited interim report therefore covers the twelve month period to 30 September 1979 and the next audited accounts will be for the fifteen month period to 31 December 1979.

- Operating profit of £502m on turnover of £6,672m
- Results in sterling terms adversely affected by currency movements to extent of £500m on turnover and £48m on operating profit
- Third interim dividend (in lieu of final dividend) up by 27%, giving overall increase for year of 19.4%
- Tobacco sales volume up worldwide but operating profit affected by exchange translation
- Substantial advance in U.S. retailing results
- Growing profits from trading by B.A.T Stores in U.K.
- Continued growth for Wiggins Teape, particularly in Western Europe
- A full year's contribution and higher earnings from Appleton Papers in U.S.
- Printing and Packaging made excellent progress
- Sustained position expected in three months to 31 December 1979

**Dividends**  
The Directors today decided to pay on 1 April 1980 a third interim dividend out of the profit for the twelve months to 30 September 1979 at the rate of 6.50p per share on the Ordinary Shares together with a special interim dividend at the rate of 5p per share out of the profit for the three months to 31 December 1979 payable on the Ordinary and the Deferred Ordinary Shares.

30 January 1980

B-A-T Industries Ltd. · Windsor House · 50 Victoria Street · London · England

**Revolving Credit/Term Loan**

in connection with the acquisition of

**Belridge Oil Company**

arranged and provided by

**BARCLAYS BANK  
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
CREDIT LYONNAIS  
NATIONAL WESTMINSTER  
BANK GROUP**

[illegible]

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)p.789-804  
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## New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

[illegible]

## Foreign Bonds

to 4500	97%	Eurin 97n46	88
to 4600	97%	Eurin 97n13559	78
to 4700	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 4800	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 4900	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 5000	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 5100	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 5200	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 5300	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 5400	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 5500	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 5600	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 5700	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 5800	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 5900	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 6000	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 6100	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 6200	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 6300	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 6400	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 6500	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 6600	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 6700	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 6800	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 6900	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 7000	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 7100	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 7200	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 7300	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 7400	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 7500	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 7600	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 7700	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 7800	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 7900	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 8000	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 8100	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 8200	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 8300	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 8400	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 8500	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 8600	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 8700	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 8800	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 8900	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 9000	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 9100	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 9200	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 9300	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 9400	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 9500	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 9600	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 9700	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 9800	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 9900	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73
to 10000	94%	Eurin 97n1467	73

## NYSE Averages

Week Ended Feb. 1, 1988				Net
	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	78.00	75.48	68.75	+0.19
AT&T	70.52	70.48	77.22	+0.31
Microsoft	64.21	63.64	63.64	-0.93
Intel	67.57	65.69	67.57	+1.49
<b>Standard &amp; Poor's</b>				
Dow Jones	133.70	129.20	133.70	+3.55
Nasdaq	18.21	16.61	18.21	+1.44
NYSE	50.12	49.90	50.12	+0.29
AMEX	10.71	10.28	10.58	-0.21
NYSE	117.95	114.27	117.95	+2.83
<b>Dow Jones</b>				
Industrial	895.73	875.09	895.73	+14.25
Transportation	205.80	202.58	205.80	+1.25
Utilities	111.53	110.77	111.53	+1.01
Financial	309.41	312.21	329.41	+10.74

**To manage money matters for a forest products giant like Weyerhaeuser, a man must be as growth-minded as his company.**

**His banker must be the same.**



Jean-François Noël, Chemical banker.  
Photographed with Weyerhaeuser purpose-built forest products vessel, Antwerp.

As a recognized leader in modern forest management, Weyerhaeuser has rightfully earned its reputation as the "tree-growing company," and in the process has grown into an international organization with decided financial strengths.

One of those strengths, internationally, is Chemical Bank and Chemical bankers.

For instance, to service Weyerhaeuser customers in Europe and the Middle East, Weyerhaeuser's European Treasurer's Department and Chemical Bank Brussels have built up an international collection program. It has the flexibility needed to accommodate a wide range of customer requests.

Department-Europe, Edmond van Wijnegarden and Chemical banker, Jean-François Bouchard, on this tailored made system continuously. Every day a variety of forest products leaves the West Coast of the USA and Canada for delivery anywhere from Antwerp to Alexandria. And Noël helps smooth the way for the Weyerhaeuser customers' everchanging multi-million dollar credit arrangements.

Noël is only part of the customer-banker relationship. Another part is William H. Adams, head of Chemical Bank's San Francisco regional headquarters. As a main link with Weyerhaeuser's treasurer William C. Stivers, Adams coordinates all groups in the bank as they relate to

the company and has helped Stivers with foreign exchange, domestic and international collection, importing and financing arrangements; he has helped establish on-line communication through ChemLink, Chemical's financial management system, as well as computer-to-computer transmission of lock box information.

Whether the team is Stivers and Adams in the United States, or van Wijngaarden and Noël in Europe, they'll tell you that mutual understanding and respect are what make the relationship prosper. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical bankers. And what results is bottom line benefits for both the company and the bank.

**The difference in money is people.**

# CHEMICAL BANK

Head Office: New York, N.Y. Our Worldwide Network: Abidjan, Bahrain, Beirut, Birmingham, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Houston (Astoria), Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monaco, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, San Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver, Vienna, Zurich.



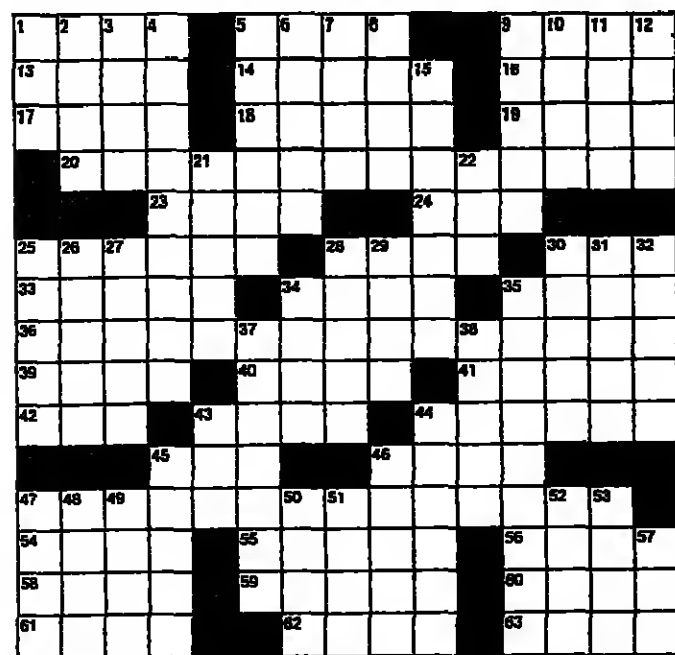








## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Ancient
  - 2 Mackerellike fish
  - 3 Roe producer
  - 4 St. Paul's has one
  - 5 Epochs upon epochs
  - 6 Where to see El Misti
  - 7 Small boner
  - 8 Footprint, e.g.
  - 9 "Old
  - 10 Cowhand"
  - 11 Now and then
  - 12 January event
  - 13 Foulard
  - 14 Kind of society
  - 15 Early victim
  - 16 Mortar beater
  - 17 Select
  - 18 Penitent one
  - 19 Source of leather
  - 20 Nothing to do
  - 21 Enthusiastic
  - 22 Uses chopsticks
  - 23 Passageway
  - 24 "there be light"
- DOWN**
- 1 Some posters, e.g.
  - 2 Hubert Green's forte
  - 3 Saudi V.I.P.
  - 4 Added to an account
  - 5 Oxen, bulls, etc.
  - 6 Hair-raising
  - 7 "Sadly I..." Poster
  - 8 Story starter
  - 9 Malicious ill will
  - 10 Half: Comb. form
  - 11 Bulwer-Lytton's "Eugene..."
  - 12 Negev mound
  - 13 Gordon and Irish
  - 14 San... Calif.
  - 15 Motor need
  - 16 Corolla part
  - 17 Pope's gal
  - 18 55 m.p.h., e.g.
  - 19 Relations
  - 20 Apiary dwellers
  - 21 Light wash
  - 22 Confuse
  - 23 Harass
  - 24 Equine color
  - 25 Toupee
  - 26 Greeley, Pyle et al.
  - 27 Woman
  - 28 "was saying..."
  - 29 Business places
  - 30 Shield of Zeus or Athena
  - 31 Silvery food
  - 32 Strip broken by a sprinter
  - 33 Holly
  - 34 Humanist canonized in 1935
  - 35 Kitty's cry
  - 36 North Sea feeder
  - 37 In the sack
  - 38 City in N.J.
  - 39 After expenses

## Solution to Friday's Puzzle

TALK LOWE LABAN  
ALAN OXEN ORATE  
PAYOFF POLSCONES  
BESTOFF OXISSEWS  
LIE OXISSEWS  
JOEY HARE MIROS  
ENG CANS MISERE  
ALONG BATAVIA  
NANTY SEETH EEL  
SWOAT LIA LILLO  
CLARE OXANA  
BLUMEMILE COSTIS  
OUTSTRIPTREWING  
ELISE SIRE EREX  
RULED SMIT REEX

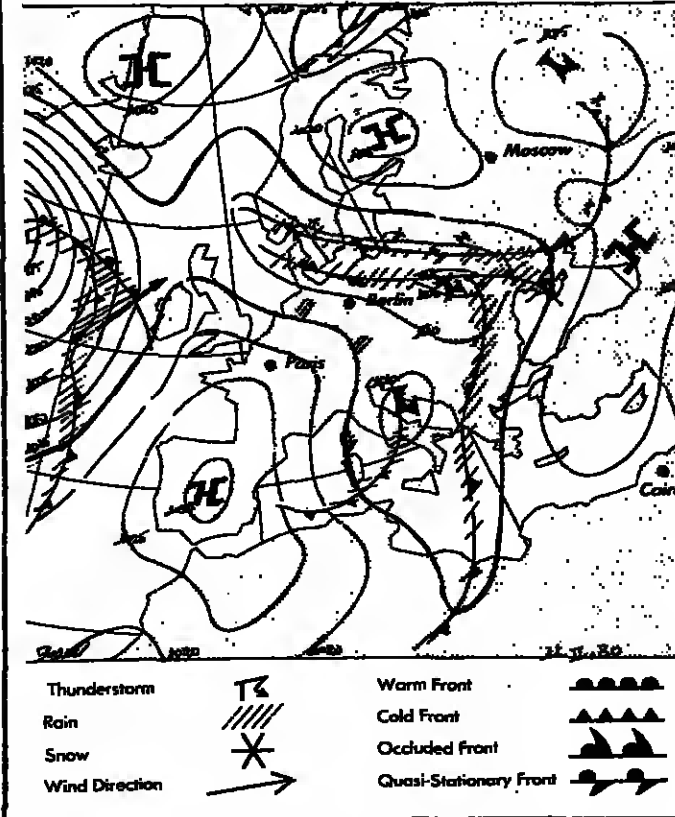
## WEATHER

ALGARVE	13	55	Fair	MADRID	11	52	Fair
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy	MANAMA	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	3	37	Fair	MILAN	4	39	Foggy
ATHENS	15	59	Fair	MONTREAL	-4	25	Fair
BEIRUT	15	59	Overcast	MOSCOW	-11	12	Snow
BELGRADE	3	37	Foggy	MURCUM	10	50	Foggy
BERLIN	4	39	Foggy	NEW YORK	-1	30	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy	NICE	13	55	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	0	32	Foggy	OSLO	-4	25	Snow
BUDAPEST	1	34	Foggy	PARIS	-1	30	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	-4	25	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Foggy	ROME	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Fair	STOCKHOLM	-10	14	Foggy
DUBLIN	9	48	Fair	TOKYO	4	40	Overcast
EDINBURGH	8	46	Foggy	TEHRAN	15	59	N.A.
FLORENCE	9	48	Foggy	TELAVIV	15	59	Showers
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast	TORUNO	6	43	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Rain	TUNIS	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-18	0	Fair	VIENNA	3	37	Foggy
HOUSTON	4	40	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Rain
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	-1	30	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	ZURICH	6	43	Overcast
LISBON	12	54	Fair				
LONDON	10	50	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at GMT  
EST, Houston and Los Angeles at GMT  
plus 8; 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2:00 GMT; all others at 12:00 GMT.)

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



## 1964 Letter With 1977 Currency Puts a Bad Stamp on U.S. Service

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 10 (AP) — Al Sutherland got one of those old letters the other day — one mailed in 1964 by his mother, who died in 1968.

That was surprising enough, he said. But then he spotted the three \$1 bills inside the envelope and knew something was awry.

The bills were printed in 1977 — 13 years after the letter was mailed. "Someone at the post office got them. They were half honest, though," he said. The original bills, Mr. Sutherland said, probably were silver certificates, a type of bill no longer printed.

Ron Marks, the postmaster in Peppin, Wis., where the letter was mailed, said he knew of no old letter having been found there. Employees of dead letter departments have the authority to open first-class mail.

Someone had added a 15-cent 1980 Olympics commemorative stamp to the letter's original 5-cent stamp. The envelope also bears a 1980 Spokane postmark in addition to the 1964 Peppin mark.

"It's very strange," Mr. Sutherland said.

## PEANUTS



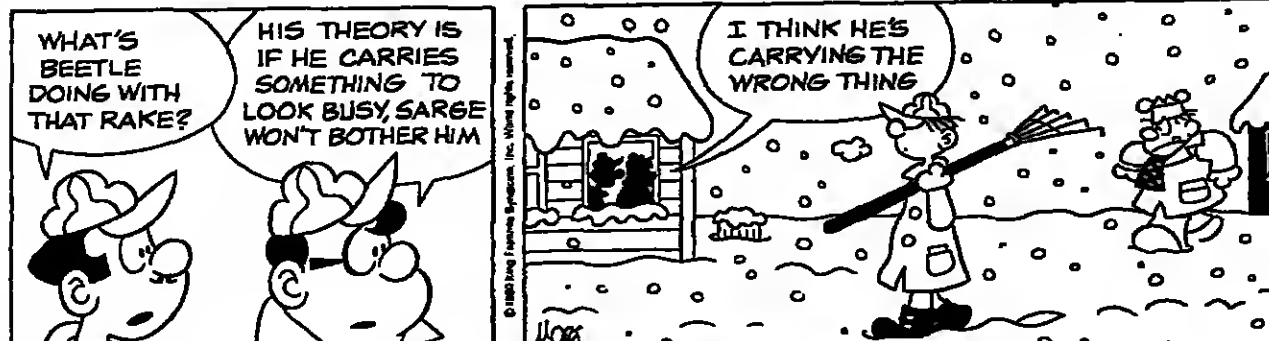
## B. C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE



## BAILEY



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## SIGNS OF SPRING

By Laurel Lee, Henry Robbins/E. P. Dutton.

Illustrated with drawings by the author. 118 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN the second entry, dated August, 1976, of Laurel Lee's new journal, "Signs of Spring," the author reveals into her mailbox and finds a form letter stating that she is legally divorced. "For better or for worse," she reflects, "my husband had blown away. I looked up how they keep their promise to the tree, abiding on the branch through gusts and storms."

If it weren't for Laurel Lee's circumstances, the time she turns here might seem a touch on the self-aggrandizing side. But just consider her circumstances. As she explains in a brief introduction to "Signs of Spring": "In October, 1975, I found myself suffering unusual symptoms while caring for my two children, and pregnant with a third. Tests at the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland showed I had a form of cancer. It was diagnosed as Hodgkin's disease, a malignancy infecting the lymph-node system."

There follows a hefty paperbound, sale, which enables her to buy a house, a washer-dryer and a car (she flunked her driving test twice before getting her license on the third try). A national promotion tour, during which she shares a hotel in Dallas with the National Cemetery Association, and a trip to promote the British edition.

Her first Sunday back to America, she goes to church and meets a man, a local hospital resident, in whom she likes "as quickly as in a instant cereal is thick; just adding water."

They begin to see each other frequently. But an ache in her back turns out to be a recurrence of her disease, and her new friend, after much thought, tells her: "I could handle three children if there were no life-threatening disease, or if I could handle the cancer if there were no children; but not both."

And leaves. On which she reflects: "My spirit could sustain my infirmity, but who can bear a wounded spirit? I never owned a bullet-proof vest. Fateful were the wounds of a friend."

Guts and Good Humor

More therapy proved successful, however, and in an epilogue, dated July, 1979, she is able to report: "I successive checkups the doctors can find no evidence of Hodgkin's disease. They put me on the back as I walk out of their door. Once again I am immersed in the cares and wonders of daily life."

There is not much one can add by way of comment, except to say that this book makes one feel proud to belong to the human race. True, Laurel Lee does experience one moment of self-pity — when she thinks her second driving test "I put a box in my mind and invited it self-pity to stand on it and address me. When given the floor, he had convincing oratory. I was moved to tears. There is warfare in attitude. The rest is guts, good humor and her own special brand of eloquence."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

BECAUSE the Maroczy bind (pawns at Q4 and K4 against enemy pawns at Q3 and K2) takes time to set up and brace against counterattack, there is some risk when Black — who is one step behind White anyway — tries it.

Moreover, it is not easy to allow it to be dissolved in the face of adversity without granting superior activity to the opponent's pieces. A typical case is the game between two international masters, Yasser Seirawan of Seattle and John van der Wiel of the Netherlands, in the first round of the 42d Hoogoven International Tournament.

It was indeed painfully slow for Van der Wiel to retreat with 5... N-B2 for the sake of setting up the bind with 6... P-K4, but this play was used a half-century ago by the great Polish grandmaster Akiba Rubinstein.

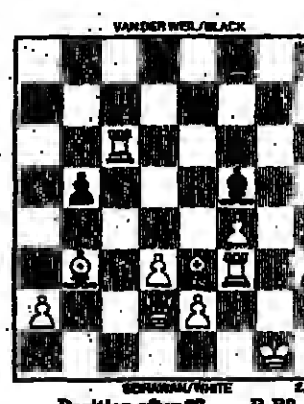
After 10... N-B4, the gambit 10... O-O; 11 BxN, BxB; 12 NxB, B-K1 was in vogue several years ago, but Black's compensation is now considered insufficient. It was clumsy and time-consuming to protect the KP by 10... P-B3, but Black should know this before he ventures the bind.

After 11 P-B4, the exchange with 11... PxB; 12 BxB would have given White a speedy, strong development, so Van der Wiel interpolated 11... P-QN4 — but that loosened his pawn formation.

He spent another tempo with 15... B-Q3, but how else could he have anticipated the attack with 16 B-K3 and 17 R-B1? Again, after 16 B-K3, it cost additional time to play 16... N-K2 so that 17 R-B1 could be met by 17... R-QB1.

Having knocked out the Black KP, Seirawan went after the remaining Maroczy pawn with 17 P-N4, obtaining the concession 17... NxB; 18 BxN, which prevented Black from retreating. On 18... Q-K2; 19 R-B3, accepting the gambit by 19... PxB; 20 R-QB1 (20 BxP, B-B4ch), P-QR4 would have allowed 21 B-R7, when the attacked rook could not move except by losing more material to 22 R-K3.

Perhaps Van der Wiel should have played 21... PxB; although White would have had powerful pressure with 22 R-QB1 and 23 R-B6. After 24 R-QB1, neither 24... BxBch; 25 QxB; 26 QxQch;



Position after 27... B-B3

26 RxB, R-B1; 27 RxBch, BxR; 28 B-B6 nor 24... B-QN5; 25 QxBch, Q-Q2; 26 B-B5ch, QxB; 27 RxBch would have gotten him out of difficulty.

After 27 B-N3, the fork with 27... B-K57 would have been broken by the counterfork 28 R-KxB, winning a piece.

Seirawan's penetration with 28 Q-R5 and 30 R-B7 could not have been resisted by 30... R-Q2; because of 31 R-B8ch. Thus, after 31... B-Q2, he won a pawn with 32 QxRP.

In the end game after 35 RxB, whatever chance Van der Wiel had lay in 35... P-N3, but he made the technical problems easier for Seirawan by 35... BxP; 36 P-R5; P-B4; 37 RxB.

After 46 P-N4, Seirawan had only an extra pawn but also the aggressive rook position, and Van der Wiel gave up.

White	Black	White	Black
1. P4	1... Nf3	21. Bg5	21... Qd7
2. Nf3	2... e6	22. Qd4	22... Bf8
3. Bb1	3... d5	23. Qd5	23... Bg7
4. Bb5	4... c6	24. Qd6	24... Bf8
5. Bc4	5... b5	25. Qd7	25... Bg7
6. Bb3	6... a6	26. Qd8	26... Bf8
7. Bc2	7... a5	27. Qd9	27... Bf8
8. Bb1	8... a4	28. Qd10	28... Bf8
9. Bb2	9... a3	29. Qd11	29... Bf8
10. Bb3	10... a2	30. Qd12	30... Bf8
11. Bb4	11... a1	31. Qd13	31... Bf8
12. Bb5	12... a0	32. Qd14	32... Bf8
13. Bb6	13... a-1	33. Qd15	33... Bf8
14. Bb7	14... a-2	34. Qd16	34... Bf8
15. Bb8	15... a-3	35. Qd17	35... Bf8
16. Bb9	16... a-4	36. Qd18	36... Bf8
17. Bb10	17... a-5	37. Qd19	37... Bf8
18. Bb11	18... a-6	38. Qd20	38... Bf8
19. Bb12	19... a-7	39. Qd21	39... Bf8
20. Bb13	20... a-8	40. Qd22	40... Bf8







